FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 164 *23 August 1978*

ALBANIA

Journal Discusses Hoxha's Works on Khrushchevite Reaction	B 1	1/A6
Minister Thomai Hosts Dinner for Tanzanian Delegation	B 3	1/A8
Briefs: National Youth Seminar	B 3	1/A8

BULGARIA

Leaders Congratulate Romanian Counterparts on National Day	C 1	1/A9
Commentator on Progress of Agricultural Work	C 1	1/A9
18 Aug Earthquake Registered in Sofia [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Aug]	C 2	1/A10
Finnish CP Delegation Departs 19 Aug	C 2	1/A10
Report on Delegation's Visit	C 2	1/A10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leaders Congratulate Romanians on National Day	D 1	1/A12
Strougal Receives Foreign Representatives 22 Aug	D 1	1/A12
Incoming Mexican Envoy	D 1	1/A12
Iraqi Oil Minister	D 2	1/A13
Foreign Minister Chnoupek To Visit Angola, Nigeria	D 2	1/A13
Kapek Presents Prague Medal to USSR's Promyslov	D 2	1/A13
WFTU Call for Solidarity With Vietnam Reported	D 2	1/A13
Slovakian Grain, Sugar Beet Harvest Troubles Noted [ROLNICKE NOVINY 21 Aug]	D 3	1/A14
Fojtik Article Attacks Eurocommunists, Dissidents [Moscow PRAVDA 17 Aug]	D 3	1/A14
RUDE PRAVO Explains Meaning of 'Prague Spring' [Doudera, 18 Aug]	D 7	1/B4
Anniversary Appeal by CSSR Oppositionist Reported [Milan L'UNITA 18 Aug]	D 11	1/B8
RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA on 1968 'Fraternal Assistance'	D 12	1/B9
Party Policy Since 1969 Seen as Cause for Optimism [Svoboda in RUDE PRAVO 18 Aug]	D 17	1/B14
Necessity of Alliance With Soviet Union Defended [RUDE PRAVO 19 Aug]	D 18	1/C1
'Silent Protests' on Anniversary Reported in Prague [Vienna DIE PRESSE 22 Aug]	D 22	1/C5
PRC Territorial Claims Against USSR Criticized	D 23	1/C6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaders Cable Greetings to Romanian Counterparts	E 1	1/C7
Grueneberg Meets With Polish Official on Agriculture [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Aug]	E 1	1/C7
Press Comments on CSSR 1968 Anniversary	E 1	1/C7

'Rescue Operation' for CSSR in 1968 Considered [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND]	E 2	1/C8
FRG Citizen Detained in GDR for 'Criminal Acts'	E 4	1/C10
Lampl Gang 'Agents' Arrested for Transit Violations	E 5	1/C11
Arrest of 15 Aug [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Aug]	E 5	1/C11
Arrest of 12 Aug [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Aug]	E 5	1/C11
HUNGARY		
Defense Minister Czinege Issues Order of Day	F 1	1/C12
Addresses Officers' Ceremony	F 2	1/C13
Leaders Send Anniversary Cable to Romanian Counterparts	F 6	1/D3
Briefs: Computer Sales to West	F 6	1/D3
POLAND		
Politburo Discusses Gierek-Brezhnev Talks, Economy	G 1	1/D4
Jaroszewicz Receives Hungarian Minister for Heavy Industry	G 2	1/D5
Leaders Send Cable Marking Romanian Liberation Anniversary	G 2	1/D5
More on Effect of Adverse Weather on Harvest	G 2	1/D5
Better Weather	G 3	1/D6
Vegetable Shortages Exploited	G 3	1/D6
Briefs: Warships Leave Sweden; Polish-Moroccan Friendship Society; UN Geneva Representative; Biala Podlaska Party Plenum	G 3	1/D6
ROMANIA		
Celebrations Marking Liberation Anniversary Reported	H 1	1/D7
Ceausescu Attends Festive Meeting	H 1	1/D7
Attends Reception 22 Aug	H 2	1/D8
Working People's Parades Reported	H 3	1/D8
Film Days Begin in USSR	H 4	1/D10
Reception Held in PRC	H 4	1/D10
Wreaths Laid at Memorials	H 4	1/D10
Leaders Congratulate Ceausescu on National Day	H 5	1/D11
SCINTEIA on RCP's Role on 23 Aug 1944 Insurrection	H 5	1/D11
Ceausescu Inaugurates Bucharest Art Museum	H 6	1/D12
Historians' Committee Holds Working Meeting	H 6	1/D12
Ceausescu Receives Departing Algerian Envoy	H 6	1/D12
YUGOSLAVIA		
Tito Sends National Day Greetings to Ceausescu	I 1	1/D13
As-Sadat Cables Tito on Middle East Developments	I 1	1/D13
Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng	I 1	1/D13
Tito, Hua Resume Talks	I 1	1/D13
Djuranovic Calls on Hua	I 2	1/D14
More on Djuranovic Talks	I 3	1/E1
Hua Made Honorary Citizen	I 4	1/E2

Hua Visits Sava Center	I 4	1/E2
Hua Plants Tree	I 4	1/E2
Hua Visits Military Museum	I 5	1/E3
Hua Attends Concert	I 5	1/E3
Press Comment on Visit	I 5	1/E3
Sundic Comments on Talks	I 6	1/E4
Belgrade Notes Coverage of Visit	I 7	1/E5
Hua Visits Belgrade Combine	I 7	1/E5
Dolanc Receives, Holds Talks With Chi Teng-kuei	I 7	1/E5

Item 856-B-4 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-164

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62

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JOURNAL DISCUSSES HOXHA'S WORKS ON KHRUSHCHEVITE REACTION

LD221116Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 22, ATA--The review RRUGA E PARTISE, theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, in an article devoted to the 26th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which was put into circulation recently, emphasizes that the main orientations given in the documents of this volume constitute a great program of work for the party members and the working masses, not only for the time they were written, but also for the present.

After speaking about the importance of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the leading role of the party, on the method and style at work, the article dwells on the struggle the Party of Labour of Albania has waged against revisionism in the period with which the documents included in this volume are linked (December 1963-May 1964).

Through the articles and other writings of this volume, the review writes, Comrade Enver Hoxha brings many facts and arguments proving that the modern revisionists, the group of N. Khrushchev and his followers, had completely embarked on the road of treachery and had been completely transformed into enemies of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of socialism and the revolutionary and liberation movement of the working class and the enslaved peoples, into enemies of the unity of the international communist movement.

Our party, which has gained a great experience in the struggle against Yugoslav revisionism, continues the review, properly distinguished from the very beginning Khrushchev's treachery and did not err when it said that the modern revisionists must be fought through to the end in order to save Marxism-Leninism from this grave disease.

As is known, Khrushchev and his close collaborators took severe measures to subdue us: They unilaterally severed the economic relations, withdrew all the Soviet specialists who worked in Albania, did not give us some of our submarines, sent away the Albanian students who were studying in the Soviet schools, took with them all the blueprints of the projects then under construction in our country with the aid of the Soviet Union and the maps of geological research work and thus initiated to realize, as a "revenge", the economic and military blockade against our country.

Like the other revisionists and opportunists of all shades, the Khrushchevite renegades too, through these arbitrary acts, aimed at sabotaging the construction of socialism in Albania.

However, Khrushchev's dreams were not realized. The evil deriving from these actions of the Soviet revisionists was not to affect us but those who caused it, because on them was hurled not only the indignation of the Albanian people, but also the resentment of all the world's peoples when they learned the truth.

Our party and people, writes the review further on, have never been intimidated by various pressures or blackmail, by blockades and attacks of all kinds. No matter from where they come, these pressures and blackmail to subdue our party and people have never and will never have success in Socialist Albania, which today has an advanced economy, a high political and economic stability, a powerful defence capability, its own cadres, etc. This must be clearly understood by all.

No one should think that he can break and subdue the Albanians through blockades, through the unilateral violation of the agreements, through the recall of specialists. Those who think so have learned nothing from history, which testifies to the disillusionment suffered by Tito, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their followers. Our party and people have on their side Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionaries, the proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples everywhere in the world and with firm confidence in the inevitable victory of communism and through the implementation of the principle of self-reliance, will always march forward on the road of the revolution.

In its anti-Marxist and anti-socialist course, the review continues, the group of N. Khrushchev turned the Soviet Union on the road of capitalism, with all the consequences of the setback and of its anti-Marxist policy. Faced with serious difficulties, especially in the field of agriculture, Comrade Enver Hoxha wrote, the group of Khrushchev had to stretch out the hand to U.S. imperialism.

Further on the review speaks about the importance of those documents which are included in the 26th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha and which expose the approach and unity of the Soviet revisionists and their followers not only with the other revisionist parties and with the renegade Tito clique, but also with the bosses of the rightwing social democrats.

The attempts of modern revisionists to approach and unite with the social democrats "on every basis" and "on every condition" stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, are a logical consequence of their treachery to Marxism-Leninism, they are a component part of their great strategic plan of "world integration".

Comrade Enver Hoxha draws the attention that the unity of actions of the communist and workers movement can be attained only in struggle against the splitters--revisionists and social democrat treacherous chieftains--and that the revolutionary party of the working class, when it strikes into an alliance and comes to terms with the other movements on set questions or objectives, should "preserve at any moment and situation its political independence and should differ itself ideologically and politically from all the other classes and other parties, so that it should not forget for any moment the fundamental interests of the working class and the struggle to attain its final aim--the triumph of socialism and communism.

This valuable lesson of Comrade Enver Hoxha given at that time has a great actual value today too for all the Marxists-Leninists, for now too there is noticed an open and complete transition of many revisionist parties in the positions of social democracy. The Eurocommunists and the other new opportunists, who preach pluralism, the cooperation of the communist party with the other political bourgeois, liberal and socialist parties, have the same aim, the submission of the working class to the bourgeoisie, the collaboration with the reactionary bourgeois governments, to preserve intact the capitalist order. Today too there is taking place the same process which is clearly explained by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the materials of this volume, when he says that the social democrats feel themselves "proud" of the servile requests of the revisionists for rapprochement and unity. They exert pressure on the revisionists and demand from them to make new still greater concessions in all the fields, and practice proves that the revisionists have been plunged in and are marching on the road of these concessions.

To keep silent and close the eyes before the treacherous line and acts of the revisionists, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, is not only an anti-Marxist stand, but also dangerous, that causes great damage to all the international communist movement. Therefore, stressed he, it is indispensable that the Marxist-Leninists should not only be worried of the catastrophe threatening the communist and workers parties, but they by drawing lessons from history should follow the revolutionary traditions and wage a resolute stand to defend the party of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, the revolution. This requires the unity of the forces of the Marxist-Leninist in an uncompromising struggle against the revisionist renegades and not to follow a wavering centrist line to preserve the false and formal unity.

The PLA has been conscious that the struggle against revisionism will be long and difficult, but, being not intimidated by the difficulties, and by the intrigues, slanders and blackmail of modern revisionists either, has waged and is waging a merciless struggle against them, a just, principled struggle. Coordinating its struggle with that of the other Marxist-Leninist parties, it has achieved successes with every passing day in exposing and weakening the modern revisionists and it has gained a richer experience, which serves it today and will serve it in the future too to win against all the modern revisionists and the new opportunists of all hues, towards which it has cherished and cherishes no illusion.

Only through this struggle against every variant of revisionism against the old and new opportunists, only by waging alongside it the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and reaction, RRUGA E PARTISE writes in conclusion, there will be successfully crowned the triumph of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism, the complete failure of which is inevitable.

MINISTER THOMAI HOSTS DINNER FOR TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU220822Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, has hosted a dinner at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the agricultural delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Kingonge Ngombale Wiru, regional chairman of Mbeyas Province. Attending the dinner were Muho Asllani, first deputy minister of agriculture; Omer Haxhia, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others.

During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Themi Thomai, minister of agriculture, and Kingonge Ngombale Wiru, leader of the Tanzanian agricultural delegation, delivered speeches.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL YOUTH SEMINAR--The Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] has organized a 2 day national seminar at the Fierze hydroelectric power project. It discussed further invigoration of the internal activity of the youth organizations through work, education and physical military training. Attending were the secretaries of the youth bureaus and committees of the northern districts of the country, distinguished youth who are working at the Fierze hydroelectric power project, and others. Also present were Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the UWYA Central Committee; (Miro Nasi), secretary of the Tropoje District Party Committee; and others. Isak Cena, secretary of the youth committee of the Fierze hydroelectric power project, reported on the performance of the youth committee of this project in invigorating the internal activity of the youth organizations. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU222130Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Report on telegram sent by Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov to Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the head of the Bulgarian Government, Mr Stanko Todorov, have sent a greetings telegram on the occasion of the national day of Romania, the 34th anniversary of its liberation from fascism, to the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Mr Manea Manescu.

"As a result of the crushing victories of the Soviet Army on the Nazi fascist aggressors and of the successful armed uprising against the military fascist dictatorship, organized by the Romanian Communist Party, on August 23, 1944, the Romanian people once and for all threw away the bourgeois and big landowners' slavery and took the road of the building of socialism", reads the telegram.

It is pointed out in it that the Bulgarian people are sincerely pleased with the achievements which the Romanian working people are attaining in implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the national party conference.

"Our two countries are making their contribution to the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which corresponds to their fundamental interests--the building up of the developed socialist society--and serves the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world", it is emphasized in the message. Profound satisfaction is also expressed in it with the ascending development of all-round Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

COMMENTATOR ON PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL WORK

AU222112Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Dima Pencheva commentary on present progress of agricultural work throughout the country]

[Summary] Whenever we deal with the fullfillment of agricultural tasks, it has become a habit to repeat words like: stress, ordeal and alarm. Now someone could object to this by stating that since there is a plan in the agricultural sector, just like in all other economic sectors, it is sufficient to fulfill the plan according to schedule. This, however, is not exactly correct, since stress and alarm in agricultural work are being caused by one objective factor, namely the weather.

"Only 1 hour ago I visited the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, where I had a talk with Mikho Gyurov, director of the operational plant growing section. He also discussed the same subject--namely the stress resulting from the harvest of ripening spring crops being affected by unfavorable weather conditions."

It is necessary to react to this situation by efficiently organizing the efforts of all working people engaged in agriculture, and this is a particularly important task facing the leading cadres in agriculture, who represent the subjective factor. The lack of efficient organization and mobilization of efforts causes alarm.

Unfortunately, the world alarm was quite often repeated in today's reports about the proceeding of agricultural work.

In Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, for example, the harvest of tomatoes for processing purposes was delayed. The reason is that no efficient organization has been insured in the picking and transport of tomatoes, and because of lack of control; the work of the voluntary brigades has not been well organized.

In Veliko Turnovo, on the other hand, the tomato processing plans and schedules are being fulfilled and even overfulfilled because of excellent organization and working conditions existing for the 2,000 young students working as volunteers in this okrug. These examples eloquently support the thesis of the decisive importance played by the subjective factor. "In other words, we can say that in order to avoid stress and alarm it is necessary to transform this stress into a strict organization of efforts and opportunities which are available to our agriculture."

18 AUG EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED IN SOFIA

AU222045Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The Geophysical Institute has reported that on 18 August at 2054 GMT an earthquake was registered by all Bulgarian seismological stations. The epicenter of the earthquake was reported to be 250 kms southwest of Sofia, in the area of the Yugoslav-Albanian border. The earthquake registered 4.6 on the Richter scale and was felt very slightly on the higher floors of the building in Sofia.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 AUG

AU191950Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee, led by Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the party, which has paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, left the country today.

Report on Delegation's Visit

AU191930Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, headed by Mr Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the party, was on visit here from August 13 through 19, 1978 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. The delegation was received by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The two sides exchanged information on the tasks the two parties face at present, on the political, economic and social situation in both countries, as well as on topical international issues and questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

The Finnish delegation had talks with a delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The BCP representatives highly assessed the work of the Finnish Communist Party and expressed fraternal solidarity with its struggle in defence of the interests of the Finnish working class. They highly valued its contribution to consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP congratulated the party of the Finnish communists with the 60th anniversary of its foundation.

The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party (FCP) highly assessed the BCP Marxist-Leninist policy of construction of mature socialism in Bulgaria, for deepening all-round relations with the fraternal socialist community countries, as well as the principled and consistent international activity of the BCP--an active factor for consolidation of peace, stability, and cooperation among the Balkan countries, for strengthening peace in Europe and the world.

Reaffirmed were the identical stands of the BCP and the FCP on the contemporary political situation and the development of international relations, as well as on the problems of the international communist and workers' movement. After noting the positive transition from 'cold war' to relaxation of tension of recent years, a concern was expressed over the moves of the reactionary forces, and first of all NATO, aimed against the process of detente. In this connection the two parties declared themselves against the NATO Council decisions, which aim at perpetuation of the arms race and at raising new obstacles before the further relaxation of international tension. They voiced full support to the consistent and principled policy of the CPSU and the USSR and highly assessed its contribution to international detente, to consolidation of peace and security of the peoples.

The two parties maintained that the most urgent pending problems are the stopping of the arms race and proliferation of new weapons for mass extermination, as the neutron bomb and the winged missiles, the liquidation of all hotbeds of military danger and undertaking of other moves, which will spread to all countries and continents for materialization of detente and rendering it irreversibility, for furthering the equal peaceful and reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

The two parties underlined the necessity of a peaceful settling of the Middle East problem on the basis of the UN resolutions, for withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state.

The parties expressed their grave concern over the fact that the Chinese leadership is getting still closer with the imperialist forces, that it makes anti-Sovietism its state policy and creates ever greater difficulties for the consolidation of peace, detente and social progress.

The two parties hold the view that the active moves of the communists and the other progressive and democratic forces ought to play an important role in the preservation of the successes achieved in recent years in the struggle for peace and international security. Stressing the significance of the ideas and conclusions of the Berlin conference of 1976, the two parties are deeply confident that loyalty to the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism are necessary for solving the tasks the communists are facing at present, as well as the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the national communist and workers' movement.

The two parties underlined their resolve to assist the furthering of Bulgaro-Finnish relations.

They expressed satisfaction with the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the FCP. They reaffirmed their readiness to expand and deepen their cooperation, to contribute to the consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegation of the CC of the FCP invited a delegation of the CC of the BCP to visit Finland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD222311Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a telegram of congratulations to the general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and to Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu, on the occasion of the national day of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, the Czechslovak people and on their own behalf, they sent to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu, the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian Socialist Republic Government and the fraternal Romanian people cordial congratulations and comradely greetings on the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism.

The telegram continues that the working class and all Czechoslovak working people watch with sympathy the creative efforts of the Romanian people in implementation of the tasks of building socialism outlined by the 11th RCP Congress. We also value the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, between Czechoslovakia and Romania, and believe that in the spirit of the declaration signed in Bucharest last year this cooperation will further deepen and expand to the advantage of the peoples of both our countries and that of the whole socialist community.

We are convinced, continues the telegram, that the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between our countries, together with the strengthening and deepening of the unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, will help us to achieve--while relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--ever new, positive results in the joint efforts to build socialism, and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

In conclusion, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wish Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu and all Romanian people many new successes in building the developed socialist society.

A telegram of congratulations on the Romanian national day was also sent by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, to Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly. Congratulations on the same occasion were also sent by the CSSR National Front Central Committee to the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of the Romanian Socialist Republic, by the Central Trade Union Council to the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women to the National Council of Women of the Romanian Socialist Republic. A telegram of congratulations on the Romanian national day was also sent by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

STROUGAL RECEIVES FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES 22 AUG

Incoming Mexican Envoy

LD230125Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received the new Mexican ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimental, in Prague today.

Iraqi Oil Minister

LD221850Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague today received Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. Both representatives expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Iraq, and stressed that it was possible, and advantageous for both countries, to increase the level of economic cooperation.

They also discussed the most important foreign political questions.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT ANGOLA, NIGERIA

LD221803Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Angola in the next few days. He was invited by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge. He will also visit the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

KAPEK PRESENTS PRAGUE MEDAL TO USSR'S PROMYSLOV

LD222235Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague party city committee, today handed the Medal for Services to the City of Prague to member of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Gorispolkom Vladimir Promyslov. The festive ceremony was attended by Prague Mayor Zdenek Zuska and by other representatives of the city.

WFTU CALL FOR SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM REPORTED

LD221728Y Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Aug (CETEKA)--The World Federation of Trade Unions calls on all trade union organizations to declare September 2 the day of international solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

In its statement, the Prague-based WFTU says that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will celebrate its national day on September 2 in conditions threatening its peaceful development and independence due to attacks and provocations by the Chinese Government, and the refusal of the Cambodian Government to solve border disputes at the round table. The statement stresses that the Vietnamese people have made great sacrifices and suffered much in their struggle for peace and independence, and nobody may dictate their road to the development of a new society.

The WFTU, which played an active role in the shaping of the broad movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Indochinese nations, and welcomed the victory of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia over imperialism as well as the re-unification of Vietnam, denounces the provocative actions threatening the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and voices its support for the (?Vietnamese) Government which wants to solve border and nationality conflicts by talks and in the spirit of regional anti-imperialist solidarity.

SLOVAKIAN GRAIN, SUGAR BEET HARVEST TROUBLES NOTED

AU221335Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[L. Nedelceva article: "Let Us Make the Most of our Reserves"]

[Summary] Nature has caused problems for our farmers this year. "They all agree that this year's harvest is one of the most difficult in memory."

"The slowed growth and the unstable weather right at the beginning of the harvest have caused serious problems. The problems multiplied when the focus of the harvest shifted to Central and East Slovakia. Here rain has been almost continuous. The grain has been flattened, is wet and more than 80 percent of what has been gathered has had to go through drying plants."

Our farmers are manifesting firm determination not to be beaten by the weather. This is attested to by the way grain and rape procurement has been carried out up to now.

"It is quite understandable that under this strain people's energy and concentration slowly begin to flag." This is reflected in the slower pace of straw gathering and ploughing. Although things have improved somewhat in this respect recently, anyone following the course of summer fieldwork on the spot notes that the deployment of straw balers, binders or tractors is less intensive than the deployment of harvest combines.

On the other hand, farmers in West Slovakia are worried about the drought in their region, which has lasted almost 5 weeks now. Sugar beet leaves are dying prematurely and the root is 40 grams lighter when compared with the same period a year ago. Although the sugar content is higher than last year, it might decrease should the leaves revive. "After having created excellent prerequisites for a good harvest, a certain disappointment has set in."

FOJTIK ARTICLE ATTACKS EUROCOMMUNISTS, DISSIDENTS

LD220815Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The Correct Path, the Path of Leninism"]

[Text] Our country, the CSSR, is successfully implementing the directives of the 15th CPCZ Congress. At the 11th CPCZ Cenetral Committee (March) plenum, Comrade Gustav Husak affirmed that "The aims of the 15th congress, as attested to by the main line of development, are inspiring the whole party and all sections of our society to high labor and political activeness."

The magnetism and mobilizing strength of the congress program lie in the fact that it clearly shows the path to the creation of a developed socialist society in our country. This program provides for the further strengthening of the socialist system, of socialist statehood and the deepening of the unity of our nations and nationalities and of broad socialist democratism and genuine humanism. It is aimed at strengthening the positions of Marxism-Leninism and of the principles of proletarian internationalism in our society and their influence on shaping the socialist man.

Proceeding consistently from the lessons of the crisis situation which we experienced 10 years ago and which we managed to overcome, and relying on the fraternal assistance of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, the CPCZ attaches extraordinary importance to the tasks advanced by the 15th congress in the ideological sphere. Our party is aware that, to a considerable degree, successes in the national economy, in other spheres of the life of society and in the state's domestic and foreign policy depend on ideological work.

Striving to insure that each person takes a conscious attitude toward his labor and conscientiously fulfills his obligations to society and to the socialist system, and that each feels his responsibility toward the collective, aspires to high principle and seeks to overcome petit bourgeois vestiges and the various influences of bourgeois ideology; developing in people the principles of socialist morality; and promoting the shaping of communist conviction, which is embodied in an active position in life--we consider all this the central task of the party, state and public organizations and of the entire National Front of the CSSR.

By no means do we underrate our influence on any part or any stratum of our society. However, we are particularly attentive in our treatment of shaping the younger generation. It is very important for us that young people receive an all-round preparation for life and labor in a developed socialist society.

We regard it as our top priority task to give young people a mastery of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the scientific world outlook, which is the foundation of communist conviction and a reliable guide in a person's thinking and conduct--provided, of course, that this teaching is adopted creatively and not just mechanically. At the same time, the 15th party congress imposed upon us the duty to spare no effort in nurturing in our young people a pride in the socialist system--that greatest gain of our selfless struggle and labor by the working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia of the country, under the leadership of the CPCZ.

It is a question of insuring that everyone realizes that the foundation of our new system is the working class and its leading role, which is carried into effect in a broad alliance with all working people. It is that system of power which has provided the opportunity to expropriate the expropriators, and it is that system of power which has made the working man the genuine, complete master of his own country.

This has only become possible under conditions of socialist democracy, which at present is being strengthened and expanded in the CSSR and is assuming increasingly sophisticated forms. Its development is proceeding in harmony with the consolidation of the power and hegemony of the working class, with the growth of influence of socialist ideology and with the strengthening of a constructive and positive attitude toward socialism and its values.

It is not fortuitous therefore that the enemies of socialism do not like our democracy. With malice and hatred, our opponents can see that in the socialist countries a new generation has grown up which cannot imagine life without socialism in Czechoslovakia; the ranks of those who are aware of the indisputable advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist system, who are proud of their socialist motherland and who show their worth in active, selfless labor and in their interest in social affairs are constantly expanding. It is impossible not to be enraptured when we see how the people's links with the communist party are growing stronger and how the ideas which constitute the basis of our program are being translated into life with increasing fullness, capturing the awareness of people and influencing their thinking and their actions.

This is undoubtedly augmenting the Czechoslovak communists' confidence that the path selected after April 1969 by our party, the path connected with Gottwald's revolutionary tradition and which is being implemented in a spirit of Leninism, is the correct one. It is necessary to continue this course most resolutely and consistently, as the recent party Central Committee plenum confirmed.

It was no accident that the plenum stressed that the successes we have achieved are the result of the party's principled policy, which is based firmly on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the consistent implementation of Leninist norms. The CPCZ Central Committee gave a reminder once more about one of the congress' basic directives--that the principle of critical exactingness should be pursued everywhere and in no case should we rest content with what has been achieved, but rather, we should tirelessly improve the leadership of the national economy and other spheres of life and mobilize the party and society for utilization of all reserves and for the performance of creative, selfless, highly skilled and efficient labor.

Strengthening this critical and, at the same time, unfailingly constructive approach is now a task of special importance. It is closely connected with the need to develop and improve all ideological-educational work and, equally, to improve theoretical activity, propaganda and agitation. In the contemporary situation we are focusing attention on the development of mass political work. We are also emphasizing in every way the significance of the purposeful daily influence of the mass information and propaganda media--the press, television and radio. We are demanding that they provide information about the party's policy from party-minded positions, convincingly and in a profoundly reasoned manner, and that they explain this policy and help to put it into effect.

However, it is important to enhance the level of ideological work in more ways than from the domestic political viewpoint only. The Presidium's report, which was delivered by Comrade G. Husak at the CPCZ Central Committee (March) plenum, stated: "The contemporary conditions of the class struggle in the world, the intensification of the anticommunist campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the revisionist falsifications of the foundations of our policy make it essential that all our work in the ideological sphere be principled and actively on the offensive, and that it reveal in a profoundly convincing manner the democratic and humane nature of the socialist world and expose the inhumanity and cu dity of imperialism and its attacks against the basic values of socialism."

The accent on the principled and attacking nature of ideological work is logical at the present time, under the conditions of growing anti-Czechoslovak campaigns.

We are being attacked and slandered by those who cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that Czechoslovakia is an inalienable part of the socialist community and to the failure, in 1968, of the plans for counterrevolution, connected with the united front of domestic and foreign enemies which were to have turned us back to capitalism, to the "sphere of Western civilization," that is, to dependence on the imperialist states. The need for internationalist aid to Czechoslovakia has been fully confirmed; thanks to this aid the communist party and, under its leadership, all our people were able not only to overcome obstacles and to eliminate the damage caused by antisocialist and rightwing opportunist forces, but also to continue the building of socialism and to embark on a course toward creation of a developed socialist society. The period from the 14th CPCZ Congress to the present day has been the most successful period in the history of building socialism in the CSSR.

Our achievements also refute most manifestly the assertions of those who vainly try to prove, from the example of Czechoslovakia, the imagined "growing obsolescence" of Leninism in general, or at least its "historical and geographical restrictedness." [paragraph continues]

These people, to whose platform bourgeois ideologists have hastened to apply the deliberately vague and patently confusing appellation "Eurocommunism," avoid any contact with Czechoslovak reality. They limit their sources of information to reports from bourgeois news agencies, which echo the crumbling of a few malcontent "dissidents." This is done so as to avoid the need to alter their a priori and dogmatic notions under the influence of the truth.

It might have been possible to brush aside the hopeless positions of the people who have decided to ignore reality. However, on the one hand, they are promoting the crude disorientation of the masses and of revolutionary and progressive forces in the West where imperialism, having a monopoly on the mass media, makes considerably more difficult and sometimes impossible the dissemination of truth about real socialism; and on the other, they are connected with slander against our country aimed at compromising, in the eyes of the working class and all the working people of the West, the revolutionary road, the road of Leninism, intimidating the broad masses and compelling them to oppose this path, and generating hostile feelings toward our people.

We cannot ignore these attacks for yet another reason. They galvanize the destructive activity of hostile elements which lay claim here to the role of a "political force" recognized on a world scale. The opponents of socialism in the CSSR would like to act as a legal opposition, on which anticommunism could rely when implementing its plans. Our party and our people will not permit this.

All these are major reasons why we certainly should not keep silent in the face of the attacks which are being made against us, but should resolutely repulse these attacks brought by the opponents of socialism and their accomplices. This is essential both in our own interests and for the benefit of the entire communist movement, as well as in the interests of strengthening the combat unity of the anti-imperialist forces.

The most effective weapon in the struggle against anticommunism and all its supporters is the unity of revolutionary forces, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In places where the attacks mady by the enemies of socialism encounter the firm obstacle of internationalist solidarity, they inevitably fail. The lessons of August 1968 when, thanks to internationalist assistance, we successfully avoided the worst--the liquidation of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia by the forces of creeping counterrevolution linked with foreign reaction--also attest to this. Today we know that imperialism would not have contented itself with the defeat of socialism in our country alone. Anticommunist centers had global plans calculated to change the correlation of forcesiin the world in favor if imperialism and to secure the revision of the results of world war II and the weakening of the entire anti-imperialist front. This would have had catastrophic consequences which would, in particular, have long delayed the prospects for relaxation of tension.

At that time, 10 years ago, it was confirmed once again that real friendship and internationalism are manifested in actions and not just in declarations.

In the past, our country has not been bypassed by a single major military conflagration in Europe. Our peoples know very well that we have now been living in peace for over 33 years and have been able to build socialism in tranquillity in accordance with our progressive traditions and needs--thanks, to a great extent, to the Soviet Union and to the resolute, patient, and principled policy of peace which is being consistently implemented by the CPSU, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The friendship between the peoples of the USSR and CSSR and the inviolable unity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak communists are among those values which are dearest of all to us.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS MEANING OF 1968 'PRAGUE SPRING'

AU2120302Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera article: "What Was the Issue Then and What Is the Issue Now"]

[Text] England--Whose prime minister of 40 years ago could speak in parliament about Czechoslovakia as "a small country in central Europe about which we know nothing--suddenly knows about us. And because--in contrast to the period then--Czechoslovakia is a truly sovereign state today and one in whose internal affairs English lords can no longer arrogantly interfere, conservative youth will go to Hyde Park on Sunday to protest the fact that the hopes which world reaction had invested in the "process of revival" in Czechoslovakia were foiled in August 1968. Along with them, there will also be various allegedly leftwing groups together with renegades of the Pelikan type who will demonstrate their anti-Soviet hatred.

Not only in England but in other West European countries as well, a noisy campaign against Socialist Czechoslovakia and its allies has been launched in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance granted by the socialist countries. This is in no way surprising. One never likes to bury lost illusions, as West German television entitled its program. Many in the FRG cherished the illusion then that there would be success in wrenching Czechoslovakia out of the community of socialist countries. We will quote only two of the numerous statements made at that time. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the paper of West German big capital, assessed the development in Czechoslovakia as "very gratifying" at the beginning of July 1968 and was indulging in the illusion that "This is only the beginning of the path that must eventually lead Czechoslovakia to a change in its orientation, to turning away from Moscow." At the end of July, the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG cheered: "If the Prague reformers assert themselves, the political map of Europe will be changed within a few years."

These "Prague reformers," in whom West German reaction invested such hopes, have not asserted themselves and the map of Europe has not changed. No revision of the results of World War II took place. And thus nothing is left them but anger and tears over the lost illusions.

But today these intentions are being concealed. The sounding boards of imperialist propaganda such as RFE or the BBC are spreading theses to the effect that no counter-revolution was involved in Czechoslovakia in 1968, but only a "revival of socialism," some sort of "improvement." What was allegedly at stake was the ascendence of "a new model of socialism--socialism with a human face," which would implement the ideals of "genuine human freedom." The rightwing opportunists of 1968 are even being referred to as some sort of pioneers of "Eurocommunism," whose ideas, allegedly could have already materialized were it not for the Soviet Union and the "conservative forces" in Czechoslovakia that prevented it.

It is natural that imperialists and their hangers-on should shed crocodile tears over the foiled plans. We cannot understand, however, that such theses--miles from reality--are not only being disseminated by bourgeois propaganda but also appear in somewhat different formulations where we would rather expect a Marxist analysis of those events. Because this contributes to confusing progressively thinking people, we consider it necessary to recall some irrefutable facts.

Similar to the communists in Czechoslovakia, the communists in Western Europe also welcomed January 1968 and invested great hopes in it. At the same time--similar to communists in our country--they did not conceal their misgivings about the plans of reactionary forces. [paragraph continues]

The comradely Italian L'UNITA wrote on 26 March 1968 for instance: "THE PATH CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS CHOOSING IS NOT EASY. THERE HAVE ALREADY BEEN SHARP MOMENTS IN THE ADVANCED POLITICAL STRUGGLE. NO ONE CAN CLAIM THAT THERE WILL NOT BE MORE IN THE FUTURE. IMPERIALISM IS VIEWING THE CURRENT PROCESS IN THIS COUNTRY WITH THE HOPE THAT IT WILL SUCCEED IN INTRUDING INTO IT AND DELIVERING A BLOW TO SOCIALISM. IN WEST GERMANY THEY HOPE THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO USE THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO CHANGE THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE."

The Italian communists were thus sharing the misgivings that the development could result in a counterrevolution. Some leftwing officials in the West today claim that there was no counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia because there were no bloody conflicts. But counterrevolution does not necessarily have a bloody appearance. It can give itself a liberal and democratic air, but its goal always remains the same: To reverse the revolutionary accomplishments and to reverse the development.

The decisive step taken toward this was that antiparty elements permeated the party apparatus and took control of the majority of the information media. By means of misinforming and evoking campaigns which were aimed at discrediting the party and disintegrating the state power, they were preparing the ground for a political reversal. Jiri Pelikan, who was director of Czechoslovak television, finally openly admitted to the British BBC a few days ago, on 13 August: "The intellectuals were turning to the people in the press, radio and television to explain to them that THE GOAL IS NOT A MERE CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL APPARATUS BUT A CHANGE OF THE ENTIRE POLITICAL SYSTEM. No "revival of socialism," but a change of the political system!

Other "Pelikans" were declaring 10 years ago that they were interested in "a democratic socialism," which can allegedly only be achieved in political pluralism. One of the main representatives of the antiparty center which was formed around the LITERARNI LISTY and which seized the majority of Czechoslovak information media, Antonin Liehm, openly admitted on RFE on 10 August that the pluralistic system was to lead to a restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia. He said: 'THE BASIS OF POLITICAL PLURALISM IS A PLURALISTIC OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY... THE PRAGUE REFORMIST MOVEMENT QUESTIONED, THEREFORE, THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS THE OWNER OF STATE PROPERTY. IT DID NOT OCCUR IN THE BEGINNING. IN THE EARLY STAGE OF THE MOVEMENT THE THOUGHT WAS TO CHANGE THE PARTY AND, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PARTY, CHANGE THE SYSTEM... ONLY AT A LATER STAGE DID WE FIND OUT THAT NOTHING WOULD BE ACHIEVED AS LONG AS THE ECONOMY REMAINS UNDEMOCRATIZED. FINALLY THE DEMAND WAS VOICED, WHICH I PERSONALLY (that is Liehm) CONSIDER TO BE THE KEY ELEMENT OF THE ENTIRE REFORM MOVEMENT--THE DEMAND OF THE EXPROPRIATION OF THE STATE."

This was, according to their own admission, the fundamental goal of the "revivalists of socialism"--to abolish nationalization and to "democratize the economy" by restoring private ownership of the means of production because--as is claimed not only by Liehm but by all advocates of capitalism--their "democracy" requires political plurality, which is based on plurality of ownership, or, in other words, on economic inequality. The "revival of socialism" they carried on their banner was, thus, only a spurious slogan, for what they wanted was the restoration of capitalism.

Can those representatives of the Left in the West who have up to now judged the Czechoslovak development in 1968 according to its labels rather than according to its contents be deaf to such open admissions? Should not such admissions stimulate them to reevaluate the approach they had been maintaining to the Czechoslovak events?

A.J. Liehm's statements provide food for thought. This currently overt agent of American diversionist centrals admits that, at the beginning, they wanted "to change the party and, with the assistance of the party, to change the system." [paragraph continues]

They wanted to "de-Leninize" the communist party, as it is called today, that is to lead the communist party to social-democratism in order to, later on, stage an "anti-February," deprive the workers class of power and gradually restore capitalist conditions. But then this path seemed to be too lengthy to them and the very same Liehm proclaimed in LITERARNI LISTY in June 1968 that "There is nothing more controversial and shaky than the CPCZ's right to the leading role in the country." Only 3 weeks later, his companion, Ludvik Vaculik, demanded in the same LITERARNI LISTY that the CPCZ be excluded from public life. It is thus obvious that "de-Leninization" alone was not at stake but that it was only to be the first step toward liquidation of the CPCZ.

These were not empty words. When 99 employees of the Praga Vysocany enterprise denounced, in an open letter to the Soviet PRAVDA in July 1968, the fact that a hostile atmosphere against the Soviet Union was being created by the Czechoslovak radio, press and television and declared that they would never forget that it was the Soviet Union and its army that brought us freedom, they were called "the traitors of the nation" who must allegedly be "excommunicated." The manhunt the information media unleashed against them resulted in their dismissal from work and in their families being threatened by criminal elements--who were executing this crude work for the "honest men" of the Liehm and Pelikan type.

This is far from the only case of gross anticommunist terror.

Comrade Waldeck Rochet, who arrived in Prague during that time, conveyed in a talk with our representatives the misgivings of the French communists. "WE ARE DISQUIETED. WE THINK IT IS URGENT TO DO EVERYTHING TO PREVENT FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION." He expressed his anxiety about the fact that deterioration of relations between Czechoslovakia and its closest allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, was taking place. He added that "without wanting to interfere in any way in the affairs of other parties, we must state that a very serious situation, I would even say dangerous, exists." Waldeck Rochet knew that--as he stressed--"A RUPTURE WITH THE SOVIET UNION WOULD EXPOSE CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO VARIOUS PRESSURES BY THE FRG AND THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WOULD LEAD TO AN AGGRAVATION OF RELATIONS IN EUROPE AND TO THREATENING EUROPEAN SECURITY."

This talk took place on 19 July 1968, one day after RUDE PRAVO had published the letter by the five communist and workers parties from the Warsaw consultation, which preceded from the same assessment of the situation as Comrade Rochet's misgivings and in which the communists of the fraternal states were noting that they could not agree when hostile forces pushed Czechoslovakia from the socialist path and created the threat of wrenching Czechoslovakia from the socialist community. "THIS IS NOT JUST YOUR AFFAIR. IT IS AN AFFAIR OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF THE STATES THAT ARE BOUND BY ALLIANCE, COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP. THE BORDERS OF THE SOCIALIST WORLD ARE LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF EUROPE, AT THE LABE RIVER AND AT THE SUMAVA MOUNTAINS. WE WILL NEVER AGREE TO ALLOW IMPERIALISM--PEACEFULLY OR VIOLENTLY, FROM WITHIN OR FROM WITHOUT--TO BREAK THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM AND CHANGE THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE TO ITS ADVANTAGE."

Dubcek and other rightwing opportunists in the party leadership did not, however, listen to this warning. They allowed the antisocialist forces to continue to form, to gain an increasingly large space for their activity, to disintegrate the party, the state apparatus, and above all, its security bodies, thus preparing the counterrevolution by way of "the dry path." This is why 21 August had to come about; so that what the communists in the West, too, feared would not come true; so that wrenching Czechoslovakia from the socialist community would not result in aggravating relations in Europe and in threatening European security.

Further development fully confirmed that it was thanks to the fraternal internationalist assistance granted by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, which prevented Czechoslovakia from being wrenched out of the socialist community, that relaxation of tension and consolidation of peaceful relations in Europe could take place. The participants in the conference of the European communist and workers parties, which took place in Berlin 2 years ago, could therefore state that "There have been substantial positive reversals in the international situation which result from the changes in the balance of power to the advantage of the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation, independence and socialism."

In Berlin, the European communist and workers parties also pledged to fight against anti-communism, the instrument of imperialist and reactionary forces. The unanimously approved final document of this consultation states: "THESE FORCES ARE LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, STARTING WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AGAINST THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM AND PROGRESS, THE GOAL OF WHICH IS TO DISCREDIT THE POLICY AND IDEALS OF COMMUNISTS IN THE EYES OF THE MASSES, TO PREVENT THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE COOPERATION OF DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S FORCES."

The campaign these imperialist and reactionary forces have unleashed against Socialist Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance pursues precisely this goal.

We recall this document because not all parties participating in the Berlin conference are acting in harmony with this unanimously adopted document. In contrast to those communist parties in the capitalist states that are faithful to the internationalist class approach and evaluate the Czechoslovak events in a broad international context, some parties proceed from their narrow viewpoint and, instead of resisting the campaign launched by the bourgeois information media against our country, they are accentuating it, which is hardly in harmony with the effort to isolate and defeat anticommunism.

Our party does not want to force its own assessment of the events of 1968--which was worked out on the basis of our own experience--on any of the comradely parties. But how can we not express our wonder at statements that are evidence of absolute ignorance about what took place in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago and about the development our party and our socialist republic have undergone since then, in which their authors join the attacks against our party and thus disorient their own masses of the working people.

When various small Maoist groups use various slogans against us that they adopted from the arsenal of anticommunist propaganda it is not surprising. Their role in breaking the unity of the leftwing forces is known. BUT IT CAN HARDLY BE UNDERSTOOD THAT SOME COMMUNISTS (THEY CALL THEMSELVES "EUROCOMMUNISTS")--INSTEAD OF TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DEVELOPMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND IN THE WORLD SINCE THEN--DOGMATICALLY PERSIST IN THEIR PREMATURE EVALUATION OF THE EVENTS OF THAT TIME AND ASSESS THE EVENTS OF THE GIVEN CRITICAL YEAR ACCORDING TO FADED LABELS, WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PROFOUND ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT BY THE TWO CONGRESSES OF OUR PARTY AND WITHOUT COMING TO THE CSSR TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES OF OUR REALITY.

The role of various Pelikans, Liehms or Mlynars did not have to be completely obvious 10 years ago, especially when their activities were observed from a distance. But today they are close to them and yet they close their eyes to the role they are playing today, to whom they are serving and to who is paying them. Can communists, without blushing, continue to assume the various "evaluations" and arguments of these renegades instead of drawing consequences from their present positions and their present admissions about what they were really after then? It is not possible to walk with closed eyes before the weight of facts.

We know that the communist parties in Western Europe are in a difficult position, because reactionary forces are trying to use the campaigns incited by imperialist circles and disseminated by all bourgeois information media against the socialist countries--and now especially against Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union--to weaken the communist parties in their countries and to weaken the positions of the workers class. But can these plans be successfully resisted by concealing the facts, by suppressing the revolutionary truth and by evading reality? The old saying that one must beat the wolves and not howl with them applies here.

ANNIVERSARY APPEAL BY CSSR OPPOSITIONIST REPORTED

LD220905Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Aug 78 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "An Appeal From the Czechoslovak Opposition"]

[Text] Rome--The Czechoslovak socialist opposition has issued an appeal, published in Rome yesterday, to all communist parties "who sympathized with the 'Prague Spring' movement to stand by the condemnation of the military intervention which they expressed 10 years ago and to ask the Soviet leaders to withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia."

The document, which is signed by the main protagonists of the "Prague Spring" now in exile--Eduard Goldstuecker, Zdenek Hajzlar, Zdenek Mlynar, Jiri Pelikan, Ota Sik--who run the magazine LISTY, was sent to the Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, Belgian, British, Swedish and Greek (internal) communist parties and to many West European socialist parties.

The members of the Czechoslovak opposition movement state that "The military intervention carried out on 20 August 1968 by the five Warsaw Pact countries (USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, GDR and Hungary) remains an open wound in the body of the Czechoslovak people and the international workers movement.

"The Soviet leaders," the document continues, "undertook to keep their troops in Czechoslovakia temporarily, until the situation was normalized, and then to withdraw them. But that never happened: 10 years later, Soviet troops are still in Czechoslovakia, even though Soviet and Czechoslovak Communist Party leaders continually state that "normalization' has been achieved."

The appeal goes on: "In fact, 'normalization' has not solved any of the country's problems. It has meant the expulsion of 500,000 communists from the party, the adoption of discriminatory measures in the case of hundreds of thousands of citizens, systematic violation by the government of civil rights and laws, and persecution of those who openly disagreed with the invasion and occupation."

After pointing out that "Charter 77 signatories and members of the civil rights movement have recently been singled out for arrest, political trials and extremely varied forms of discrimination," the Czechoslovak opposition movement members state that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia "would be in accordance with the conclusions reached by the Helsinki conference on European cooperation, which rule out the use of force or other methods of pressure against any European state, no matter what pretext is used to justify such an intervention. It would also help," the document concludes, "to improve the political climate in Czechoslovakia and within the international workers movement."

RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA ON 1968 'FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE'

LD211418Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO and [Bratislava] PRAVDA today carry a lengthy editorial entitled: In the Interest of Socialism, In the Interest of Our People. It recalls that this year is a year of many important anniversaries for our country. Through them we go back into the fairly distant past, as well as to recent years, in order to recall, with the help of both the victories and defeats, the most valuable lessons, and in order to prepare ourselves in the best possible way for solving our further tasks in the immediate future and for realizing our communist prospects.

To these anniversaries belong both the creation of the independent Czechoslovak state and the anniversary of the Munich diktat, which led to the loss of that independence for a number of years, but primarily the 30th anniversary of the victory over reaction by the people in February 1948, which enabled us to embark upon the path toward socialism, and the 10th anniversary of the internationalist fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which falls today and which, at a time when socialism in Czechoslovakia was threatened by the greatest danger, helped to avert that danger.

In the contemporary history of the Czech and Slovak nations, with which all these anniversaries are linked, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, we have convinced ourselves through our own experiences that only in cooperation, in the fraternal bond with the Soviet Union, can our national liberty, independence and our all-round development be guaranteed. We will never forget that the Soviet Union liberated our country from the deadly Hitlerite bondage and that, had it not been for the Soviet Union, we would have had neither national existence nor state independence. History has taught our people, through the bitter experiences derived from the pro-Western orientation of the bourgeois republic, where to seek a reliable, loyal and selfless ally.

The Czechoslovak people nurture feelings of friendship and love for the first country of socialism, the pioneer of the new life of the working man. We are linked with the Soviet people by fraternal class bonds and friendship sealed by blood shed jointly in the struggle against fascism. We are linked with the Soviet people by the socialist present and communist future. Proletarian and socialist internationalism, as RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress, form a fundamental principle of the policy of our communist party, the state and our life. We are inseparably linked with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community by the unity of our world outlook, unity of goals, and unity of will.

We would never have been able to develop the national economy or to improve living standards at such a pace, with such dynamism and lofty endeavor without the close, fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We would never have been able to look into the future with such certainty without the unity, cohesion and steadfastness of the socialist community.

This is why many communists, as well as numerous other citizens to whom socialism has became dear and who remained loyal to its ideas, followed with profound misgivings the attempts in the crisis years to detach our homeland from the family of the socialist countries, from the family where we find understanding, help, protection and cooperation. Justifiably, they saw in these attempts a danger of the liquidation of socialism. This is why they urgently called for the protection of socialism; they wanted to preserve and further develop the common socialist achievements for which entire generations had fought and suffered over decades.

They called for defense of the gains of socialism, in which the working man for the first time feels like a real human being; they called for the defense of the revolutionary legacy of February, the power of the working class and our working people and the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

The historic importance of the internationalist assistance, the editorial carried by today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, lies in the very fact that, as stated in the lessons from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress, it created a firm basis for the Czechoslovak communists, who, thanks to that assistance, were able to fully develop their own political struggle against the counterrevolutionary, antisocialist and rightwing opportunist forces and to overcome by use of political means the counterrevolutionary threat to socialism in the CSSR. Thanks to this internationalist assistance, socialism in Czechoslovakia was saved and the vital interests of the working people were safeguarded.

The decisive step taken by our allies frustrated the broadly based plans according to which the detachment of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community was to have been the first step in the overall revision of the results of World War II. The internationalist assistance of the fraternal socialist countries thus insured in a very important way the further socialist development in our country and the peaceful development of the whole of Europe.

Our socialist society, our socialist homeland, which in practice is fulfilling the ideals of equality, social justice, true freedom, the rights of the working people, and the brotherhood of nations and nationalities, did not disappear, as its enemies wished, from the political map of the socialist world. It has a firm place on this map and is developing successfully in the unity and brotherhood of the countries of the socialist community.

The development of our society since April 1969, when the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, was elected, demonstrates fully and conclusively the correctness of the political line embarked upon during the process of consolidation, RUDE PRAVO stresses, and continues:

Our people understood that policy and identified themselves with it and are carrying it out. It was because of the active participation of the working people and their support that the party leadership was able to fulfill what can even today be called an historic promise, given at the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969, to lead society and the party out of the crisis, to consolidate the situation in our country, to open prospects for further socialist development and, gradually, to solve many of the problems which caused the crisis.

The confident predictions of all those ill-wishers and prophets, who forecast that Czechoslovakia would not recover from the crisis for decades, that its economy would collapse, that its society would succumb to nationalist clashes and God knows what else, which they shouted so loudly at that time, along with all the prophesies of international and domestic reaction, ultimately collapsed and none of what they so ardently desired came true.

The communist party did not remain in isolation. On the contrary, it reinforced its links with the people; the working people did not boycott the plans for consolidation; they did not manifest passive resistance as instigated by bourgeois propaganda, but with the energy inherent in the free, socialist man, they set about in their great constructive endeavor.

True, it was a great and difficult struggle, RUDE PRAVO goes on to remind its readers.

The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did not mean the final victory. This had to be gained by the Czechoslovak people themselves. However, the assistance established the basic prerequisites for unification of the Marxist-Leninist forces and their advance toward the decisive clash with those who stood in the path to further socialist development. The Leninist norms of party life and work were renewed in the CPCZ and the party once again regained its ability to assert its leading role in our society.

In this exhausting and complex struggle, communists had to overcome many obstacles and come to grips with many difficulties. The struggle was (?finally) brought to an end and the true face and interests of the renegades were exposed; the exponents of rightwing opportunism were isolated. Eventually, many of those who, during the crisis situation, succumbed to demagogy and failed to orient themselves correctly, also became convinced of the correctness of the CPCZ policy. Today, through their honest work, they express their support for the cause of socialism and contribute to the development of our society. By its unswervingly class and internationalist character and its loyalty to Leninism, the principled policy which our communist party has been carrying out since April 1968 is an organic development of the revolutionary legacy of February 1948. In this spirit, too, the party at its 14th and 15th congresses worked on and further developed the line of the further all-round development of socialism. The program, which became the affair of the whole National Front and the broadest strata of the working people, follows up the best revolutionary traditions of our people and correctly expresses, under the conditions of the present stage of development, their national and social interests. The conceptual and realistic policy of the party, based on the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism, has encountered and is encountering the active and conscious support of the working people, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, young people and the nations and nationalities of our country. The working people have convinced themselves through their own experiences that the program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses expressed the needs of the further development of Socialist Czechoslovakia in full harmony with its vital interests. Herein lies the source of the people's confidence in the policy of the party, a source of their commitment, selflessness and creative work.

In the section of the editorial devoted to the conspicuous successes of building socialism in our country since the coming to power of the new CPCZ leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, in April 1969, RUDE PRAVO says:

The working man living under socialism possesses securities: Economic, social, legal and political. He knows that he is not threatened by unemployment, that he has security both in sickness and in old age, that he is not subject to a situation in which he has no rights, as is normal today in the capitalist world. The socialist state creates broad opportunities, enabling the working people under socialism to assert their interests and needs, enabling people to develop, nurture and assert their talents, to participate in the broadly based political and public life, to share actively and creatively in the administration of public affairs and to make use of socialist democracy in all its manysided forms. After all, this is an answer to the question of why, in our country, broad masses of the working people are resolutely rejecting all attempts to slander our system and organize campaigns for the so-called defense of human rights.

There can be no greater hypocrisy and demagogy than to attack a social system which is the only one to guarantee and provide these rights for the people, while at the same striving for a return to the capitalist order, which denies these rights and tramples on them.

Despite complicated internal and external conditions, our society embarked on a dynamic pace of development which makes possible an unprecedented systematic growth of the living standard of the people. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that the period between the 14th and 15th party congresses, by its results in economic and social policy, ranks among the most successful in the history of building socialism in our homeland. We have fulfilled, and in many aspects surpassed, the demanding tasks of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Our economy is developing equably, dynamically and proportionately. In a more conspicuous way and to a greater extent, it has joined in the process of international socialist economic integration. The material and technical base of our country has grown more powerful and has developed further. The economic potential of Czechoslovakia in the Fifth 5-Year Plan grew roughly by one-third.

During his recent visit to our republic, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: Today's Czechoslovakia constitutes a powerful economy, developing according to plan. It embraces modern sciences and culture; it insures a high living standard for the people. It provides the broadest opportunities for development of personality and active participation of millions of citizens in administration of the affairs of the state and society. Behind all this lies the transforming and guiding activity of the communist party, the great and persistent work of the working class, cooperative farmers and people's intelligentsia.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that every honest citizen and every true patriot is gratified by the words of high tribute with which Comrade Brezhnev expressed appreciation of today's international role of the CSSR, the fact that as an acknowledged member of the fraternal family of the socialist states, it plays an important role in international life and that it shares actively and fruitfully in the solution of topical international problems and in strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

At the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, at which the party drew up the balance sheet of the results since the 15th congress and laid down a further course of action in realization of the program of the 15th congress, it was said that our economy is continuing to develop dynamically, that the economic potential of the country is growing and that the financial aspect of the state mangement is in balance. The continuing growth of production forces and the overall results of the economic policy in general have made it possible to satisfy the growing material and spiritual needs of the population and to further strengthen their securities of life and social securities, as laid down by the 15th congress.

In every plant, at every place of work, where everyday struggle is being waged for implementation of the lofty program of the 15th party congress, people know well that the program is not an easy matter, devoid of all problems. From the beginning to the very end, an exacting program is involved which places considerable demands on each one of us, which demands the whole man, his will, resolutions, capabilities, skill, knowledge, his creative spirit and initiative. Involved is a creative struggle, innovation, the seeking of new ways and better methods of work, the mobilization of reserves, a struggle which often requires a great deal of selflessness. It is essential to wage an energetic struggle everywhere for the fulfillment of demanding tasks, particularly today, when we are compelled to tackle worsening external economic conditions, influences of the capitalist economic crisis on our economy.

According to the RUDE PRAVO editorial, the fact that we are not tackling economic problems to the detriment of the working people, but are following the path of mobilization of internal reserves, are raising the effectiveness and quality of the entire work, and are increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy ranks among the advantages of our party's policy. For the communist party, the highest law is the concern for the well-being of the people. It becomes clear from this that our socialist way of tackling economic problems contrasts sharply with the way in which the capitalist countries are tackling their current difficulties.

Among the important characteristic features of our party's policy since April 1969 is its realism. It lies in the objective evaluation of our possibilities and requirements, in that it sets out attainable, although demanding objectives and that it is succeeding in winning over the vast majority of the working people for their fulfillment. It is characteristic that the party nurtures, among its ranks and the people, pride in the good results attained; but that, at the same time, it warns against feelings of complacency and gives notice that it is not retreating in face of problems, that it is not trying to obscure them or make excuses on their account, but rather that it exposes them systemically. It shows how to tackle them and how to overcome shortcomings. In this respect, too, the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee was comprehensively inspiring and stimulating. It once again reminded the whole party and society that implementation of the program of the 15th party congress calls for voluntary and conscious activity, creative endeavor, systematic thinking and seeking, for a new development of management work, a new development of science and technology so as to enable us to achieve the most effective results in all respects.

The past period was a difficult but nevertheless successful stage in the life of our party and society, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say. After purging itself of the rightwing elements in a principled struggle against their theories and the consequences of their activity, the party once again united itself on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles ideologically, politically and in its activity. The CPCZ is asserting its leading role to the fullest extent. It is an inspiring, organizational force, capable of fulfilling the historical mission of the revolutionary vanguard; it works with the high degree of responsibility toward its own working class, our nations, and toward all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Its Leninist policy, its unswerving loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, form the main guarantee of further successful development of socialism in our country.

Within the party ranks today are 1.5 million people. Among them are more than 300,000 young citizens who have joined the party during the past few years. Members and candidate members of the party are giving their best in service to the people and service to socialism.

Communists and people with no party affiliation, members of other political parties associated in the National Front, the Czechs, Slovaks and citizens of other nationalities living on our territory have harmoniously joined forces in the great endeavor of building advanced socialism. This is one of the most convincing testimonies of the attractiveness of real socialism and of its viability, of the fact that the party enjoys a high degree of authority and confidence among the broad masses.

The present day is a great time in which we are purposefully implementing the high and attractive aims of the program set out by the 15th CPCZ Congress, a time of concentrated endeavor of millions of people to fulfill the demanding tasks of the congress and to insure the comprehensive and permanent development of both society and individual.

We link the struggle which we are waging for the well-being of all working people in our country with the struggle for peace, for relaxing international tensions, for halting the feverish arms buildup and for disarmament, for realizing the most basic human right, to be able to live and work in peace. We are proud of the fact, the leading article carried by today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, that our country occupies an honorable place in the struggle of the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world. Together with the Soviet Union, which is the acknowledged standard bearer of peace, and with other socialist countries, with the international communist and workers movement, and with all progressive forces, we are waging a historic struggle against imperialism, against those who want to destroy peace, and against international reaction. We unswervingly support the struggle for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress, and we will continue to extend our support to all progressive forces in the world. This is our duty toward our people, toward the international workers movement, toward the anti-imperialist front. This is the expression of our socialist internationalism.

The past 10 years constitute a balance sheet in which the credit side prevails conspicuously. Everything our people have done under the leadership of the communist party fills us with a sense of pride. They are the fruit of creative, selfless and honest work of millions of people, who have linked their destiny with socialism and peace. And this is also evidence that we are proceeding along a correct path. The present realities and the practical experiences of the past 10 years show, as Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, that the development of socialism in our country, the flourishing of our homeland and the growth of the living standards of the people were made possible only by the total defeat of the antisocialist forces, the rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces and the designs of imperialism linked with them. In this revolutionary struggle we have stood the test honorably and successfully.

PARTY POLICY SINCE 1969 SEEN AS CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

AU221324Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Jaroslav Svoboda article: "With Pride and Optimism Toward the Future; the Concrete Results of the CPCZ's Policy"]

[Excerpts] The strength and viability of our party's Marxist-Leninist policy is convincingly demonstrated by the successes of our socialist construction and of the socio-economic development in the 1970's. The activities of rightwing opportunist forces during the crisis-ridden period signified a direct threat to the foundations of the socialist system and an undermining of the system of planned national economic management--a direct threat to socialist achievements and the people's certainties.

In a very short time the rightwing opportunists in the leadership of the party and state brought our socialist economy into a grave crisis by use of their risky policy. The results achieved to that time in building socialism in Czechoslovakia were gravely threatened. The international fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community enabled the Czechoslovak communists to fully develop their own political struggle against antisocialist and rightwing opportunist forces and to overcome, by political means, the counterrevolutionary threat to the cause of socialism in our country.

The starting point for the turn in developments was the solution of the situation in the CPCZ's leadership. The historic task was accomplished by the CPCZ Central Committee's session on 17 April 1969, which elected Comrade Gustav Husak to head the party.

The new party leadership had to overcome the difficult legacy of the inflation development, the disintegration of the domestic market, the arbitrariness and disorganization of the economy. The battle for defeating the rightwingers was connected from the very beginning with efforts to revive socialist management principles, with strengthening the party's leading role in the economy, development of the working people's initiative and constructive solution both of the problems that had accumulated in the past, and new ones that arose. The rapid and successful progress of consolidation enabled the 14th CPCZ Congress to adopt a generous program for further development of our socialist society.

In implementing the line of the 14th and 15th congresses it was, and is necessary to overcome quite a few obstacles and difficulties. Progress demanded, and demands, that we fight indolence, routine and formalism. Not always, and not everywhere, did--and do--all sectors fulfill the set tasks both well and in time. That is why the party is critically demanding in its appraisal of achieved results and in rebuffing manifestations of self-satisfaction.

The results of the past years offer additional convincing proof that the program of development of the mature socialist society, which truthfully expresses the working people's basic interests and the needs of further development of our country, is correct. They are proof of the general validity of the Leninist principles of management and planning of socialist economy; the consistent and creative implementation of these principles is the inevitable and irreplaceable condition for the constant upsurge of our economy. They testify that only constant development and intensification of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries can insure the reliable prerequisites for smooth economic growth.

The significance of the very positive balance for 1969-77 is all the greater since a profound change has taken place, particularly in the external conditions of our economic development since the second half of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The results achieved are creating decisive prerequisites to enable us to meet the new needs and tasks of the coming years, the impact of increasing world prices of raw materials and energy, as well as the other influences connected with critical developments in the capitalist world. These prerequisites will enable us to solve these problems in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 15th congress and by mobilizing the internal reserves of our economy. The party's strategic course toward raising the effectiveness of our national economy and of quality is showing a realistic and hopeful path toward the further upsurge of the national economy and the consolidation of our people's living standards and social benefits.

We have every reason to be proud of the results achieved and to be optimistic about the coming years. Closely tied to the people, the party has sufficient strength to master the new tasks. The Leninist course it embarked upon after April 1969 is the guarantee of new victories for our workers class, our people, and our socialist society.

NECESSITY OF ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET UNION DEFENDED

AU221025Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Unbreakable Alliance"]

[Text] With the passage of 35 years since the signing of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty on friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation, Klement Gottwald's words have been fully confirmed: "Not only the matter of the workers class, but the national cause of all Czechoslovak people is inseparably tied to the Soviet Union." [paragraph continues]

Life has proved the historic truth of this fact even though Czechoslovakia's domestic and foreign enemies time and again strove--and are still striving--to cast doubts on and to deny all that binds us to the land of the soviets.

It was only in alliance with the Soviet Union that the enormous changes in our fatherland could take place. Pre-Munich Czechoslovakia was economically unstable, was tossed about by nationality conflicts and by a protracted economic crisis. Its allies of the time treated it like a "poor relative" and in the end betrayed it, delivering it to Nazi aggression. However, the country that was liberated by the Soviet Army was reborn through revolutionary means after 1948, and became a state which was economically, culturally and socially mature in every respect. It was reborn as a state whose state security, independence, economic stability and continual advancement is safeguarded precisely by the Soviet Union, its great ally. Our dignified position in international affairs has also grown out of this alliance.

We maintain diplomatic relations with 122 countries; we have already concluded almost 1,900 various bilateral, and up to 600 multilateral treaties; we take part in 13 important international organizations and more than 1,180 other organizations. As of this January, we are also active in the UN Security Council. Never before has the calendar of foreign visits, meetings and consultations been as rich as in the last few years.

Thus, we are successfully realizing, together with the other socialist countries, the coordinated foreign policy of the entire socialist community, as well as the peace program adopted at the 25th CPSU Congress, which we have unambiguously espoused, to the joy of our friends and the sorrow of our class and ideological adversaries.

After the CPCZ Central Committee's April 1969 session, these adversaries prophecied international isolation and economic bankruptcy for us. However, the fact is that during the last 10 years we have enriched our diplomatic contacts by a further 41 countries, and during the last 2 years alone, almost 30 summit meetings with various states of the capitalist world have taken place. At the same time, we have issued dozens of permits for trade representations to open in the CSSR, not to mention the high tourist rate from various countries. As regards our economic and social situation, any objective person must acknowledge that the 1970's in particular were Czechoslovakia's most successful years.

The CSSR's international isolation and its economic bankruptcy simply failed to take place. Our party's purposefulness and its successful policy, as well as the realistic nature of the support for this policy given by our citizens, were fully proved. It was totally confirmed that it is exactly our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union which benefits our all-round advance in such an excellent manner.

On the occasion of the recent official visit of the USSR party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia, Comrade Gustav Husak voiced that of which our every honest citizen is convinced: "One of the basic pillars of our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union is the 1970 treaty of alliance.... Our everyday experience confirms that this treaty is the firm guarantee of our state security and of the building of the advanced socialist society." And, let us add, this treaty was dictated not only by common sense, but by the hearts of millions of Czechoslovak and Soviet people, people who are close to each other in every respect and whose friendship was born in the ancient history of the two countries' nations and steeled in times of war and of the building of socialism and communism.

The friendship document, which the treaty of 1970 is, is a follow-up treaty as far as its contents are concerned, to the treaty of 1943, a treaty consistently fulfilled by both sides. [paragraph continues]

There is ample evidence that in Soviet-Czechoslovak relations words have never been at variance with deeds. We recall with gratitude that during World War II the Soviet Union made it possible for us to establish Czechoslovak armed units on Soviet territory, which then--side by side with the Soviet Army--made the glorious journey from Sokolov to Prague. We remember that our ally's all-round assistance granted to our country also took the form of 600,000 tons of grain during a critical food situation in 1947. We know that this meant the end of the bourgeoisie's speculation, which pursued a change in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy orientation. Equally decisive was the USSR's selfless assistance at the time of building the material-technical base of our socialism, when the capitalist countries imposed an economic embargo on us. We emphasize that at that time the Soviet Union itself had to undergo great sacrifices and costs to eliminate the massive war damage.

We are fully aware that everything extended to us by the Soviet Union in the difficult postwar years was given to the detriment of the Soviet people's own needs. Thus, in various periods and in different ways, we experienced a confirmation of the old Czech proverb which says that, in bad times, you find out who your friends are. Further, the present years again show and to no less an extent are evidence that in the Soviet Union we find the guarantee of our lasting socialist development. With its assistance, we are now building nuclear power plants, as well as the Prague subway. In cooperation with the USSR, we are insuring our raw material and energy needs within the framework of the needs of the entire socialist community.

All Czechoslovak generations can confirm that the Soviet Union stood at our side in good as well as bad times, at the beginning as well as during our statehood's revival, during the Nazi occupation, at the time when the socialist character of our system was being decided, and also 10 years ago, when the socialist accomplishments of the Czechoslovak people were in jeopardy. With our first ally we always found and continue to find common language for common things and common interests of our two states, as well as of the entire socialist community. We both abide by the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Of course, our "friends" at home and abroad do not like it. They are trying to "prove" how "disadvantageous" for us the political and economic ties with the land of the soviets are, how we are "losing" as a result of them and similar things. Various anti-Soviet and anticommunist centers are casting doubt on our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and, moreover, they regularly slander this alliance and cooperation. The intention is clear: It lies in the spirit of the Brzezinski doctrine, to try from inside--and not through ideological diversion alone--to cause these bonds of alliance to disintegrate, a matter for which these centers strove 10 years ago during the "process of revival," and for which they were amply helped by domestic class enemies. They would like to see the whole socialist system disintegrate and thus broaden the scope for those activities which imperialism has lost; to reverse the wheel of history. They would like to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and between the individual socialist countries themselves.

In this respect, anti-Sovietism does not shy away from using any instrument, beginning with interference in the internal affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, for example under the slogan of the "defense" of human rights, and ending with the violation of trade agreements and with grossly slandering our ties. At the same time, various instigating radios, financed by the CIA and standing outside the platform of the Helsinki Final Act, and, together with them, some bourgeois information media, have tried for years to render our citizen a political simpleton. They serve him a nationalist pacifier dipped in anti-Sovietism in the hope that they will lull or blunt his internationalist consciousness.

However, his political vision and socialist conviction are attested to by the fact that he has accepted the "lesson from the crisis development" as his own, that he has acknowledged the correctness of the leading force of society--the CPCZ--and that he did everything to repair the great damage and losses caused by various proponents of the "socialism with human face."

Our people condemned all which until now was the betrayal of the cause of socialism, internationalism and alliance with the Soviet Union and showed this through their work and conscious attitude. Had it been otherwise--although our enemies are trying to prove the opposite--we would never have been able, under the CPCZ leadership, to consolidate the political and economic conditions of the country and to insure its dynamic development in such a short time, following the profound political and economic crisis.

The Czechoslovak citizen, who stands firmly on the positions of the socialist system, knows what he knows, and the various "advice" of the "friends" of Czechoslovakia at home and abroad only makes him laugh. He knows, for example, that the Czechoslovak economy, because of its limited raw material resources and the need for social and economic development, faces permanent problems, such as how to insure an adequate quantity of raw materials and fuels, how to insure a reliable market for production and how to optimally specialize its production potential. The aforementioned problems were never resolved during the time of the bourgeois republic. And many Western countries, despite the "magnanimity" of their allies, have no assurances in this regard to this very day.

But our needs have been insured for years--precisely as a result of the close cooperation with the Soviet Union. For example, the key importance of our trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is obvious from the fact that the USSR supplies more than four-fifths of our imported iron ore needs, almost 100 percent of oil, pig iron, natural gas and so forth. And if, for example, in the 1968-78 period, each one of these years means a step forward in development of the CSSR economic potential, then our division of labor with the Soviet Union has, without doubt, a great share in the rapid consolidation of our economy following its profound disorganization in the years of crisis, and in the doubling of the national income. The USSR's share in the CSSR's foreign trade amounts to almost 40 percent today, while mutual turnover will increase another 45 percent in the current 5-year plan.

The wisdom and foresight of the 35 years of alliance with the Soviet Union is particularly marked if we compare the present situation of Czechoslovakia with the situation of all the industrially advanced Western countries, without exception. Despite their various proclamations of "ideological and political unity and cooperation," i.e. among the EEC countries and between them and the United States, all these states are wrestling with great unemployment, catastrophic inflation, lack of markets, grave shortages of energy resources, decline or stagnation of production and so forth. In this period of profound crisis of capitalism we have been increasing employment, in 1969-77 period we doubled industrial production, trebled construction production, capital investment in our country is 2 and 1/2 times higher and an obvious rise in the standard of living can be seen everywhere.

While the EEC countries are locked in an uncompromising trade war against each other and protectionism is rampant, and all attempts at a common course and of elaborating a joint program aimed at solving various crisis phenomena end in failure, we in the countries of the socialist community have elaborated, on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, which we are successfully implementing. We are perfecting joint planning and, in close cooperation, have insured raw materials, energy and fuels for years ahead. [paragraph continues]

But if the USSR is for the allies of the United States--in the political as well as in the economic sense of the word-more a rival than anything else (a matter which arises from the egoism of the individual ruling groups), then for the socialist states, and thus also for the CSSR, the Soviet Union is a well-tested, reliable, solid partner, and at the same time the guarantee of a balanced economic development of all the CEMA countries.

Trading with the USSR is trading between equals and on the basis of principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual assistance. Were it otherwise, the increment in the CEMA member-countries' national incomes and industrial production would not increase so markedly year after year. Anyway, the increments are larger than in the majority of the capitalist countries. If cooperation with the Soviet Union were not effective and comprehensively advantageous, the manifest economic stability and prosperity of the entire socialist community would not be possible. After all, what Western state can say as ours can that it has--for years ahead--guaranteed, through its partner, the deliveries of raw materials and fuels at prices not subject to fluctuation and the crisis phenomena of the times, something which is the rule on the capitalist markets? Equally, none of these states can claim that its partner supplies him free technical documentation, the results of scientific research, or that it selflessly enables it to take part in a space flight and to draw benefits from this research. But we and the other socialist states can always prove such an experience with the Soviet Union!

The Czech and Slovak nations' awareness of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union has deep, historical roots. It is the awareness of the fact that freedom came from the East, as did the international assistance at the time when the socialist accomplishments in Czechoslovakia were in jeopardy in 1968. It is also the awareness that it is due precisely to the alliance and cooperation with the land of the soviets that we could embark on the path of building an advanced socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak stated at last year's festive session of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly's Presidium and the CSSR Government: "The great struggle for implementing the general line of socialist construction has been connected with the Soviet Union's support and assistance in all stages." The entire Czechoslovak postwar history is evidence of this. Comrade Husak spoke equally from the bottom of all Czechoslovak working people's hearts when, at a gala rally at Prague Castle held on the occasion of the recent official visit by the Soviet party and government delegation, he told the Soviet comrades: "Do assure your working people that the Czechoslovak people today, as well as in the future, will unswervingly follow the common, Leninist path with the fraternal Soviet people."

'SILENT PROTESTS' ON ANNIVERSARY REPORTED IN PRAGUE

AU221343Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Aug 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Erich Grolig report: "Despite Large Police Turnout Silent Protests in Prague"]

[Text] Prague--Several hundred Prague residents participated on Monday evening in silent demonstrations at Wenzeslav Square and Old Town Square during which they were photographed by police. Several young people were arrested. Police had turned out in large numbers and occupied the trouble spots of the CSSR capital. Fire department units blocked numerous roads with their vehicles. Many pedestrians and drivers had to undergo identity checks.

The conspicuous presence of police--manifested not only through an unusually high number of police patrols but also by the demonstratively displayed, brand new waterguns--resulted in Prague experiencing an absolutely quiet weekend. Monday, too, passed without incident, apart from the above-mentioned protests. Major actions that had been illegally announced, with appeals for protests on the anniversary of the occupation by the wearing of black ties or armbands, did not materialize.

The expression of protest was confined to demonstrative acts by individual persons: for example, that old man who last weekend posted himself in front of the Wenzeslav monument and was immediately ordered to leave by a police patrol, or those groups of young people who squatted before Palach's death place and were also immediately chased away.

The fact that in view of such a rigorous and perfectly functioning police operation the CSSR capital remained quiet is, thus, not astonishing. The fact that this police operation was by no means confined to Prague was experienced by anyone who visited the area around the capital during these critical days. The unusually large number of police patrols affected, in addition to "ordinary" tourists, even diplomats, whose vehicles and passengers were checked.

The CSSR authorities' nervousness and fear of being confronted with a conspicuous protest demonstration on the anniversary day was quite evident. But everything remained quiet. Depressingly quiet.

PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST USSR CRITICIZED

LD231010Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 23, CETEKA--It is not the first time and probably also not the last that Peking, misusing archeology just as other branches of science, is resorting to attempts to justify its territorial claims to a great part of Soviet territory, RUDE PRAVO notes today.

The paper comments on the recent reports in Peking newspapers concerning 'new archeological finds' in regions on the border with the Soviet Union.

"The territorial appetite of Chinese leaders is really insatiable and remarkable--the area of those allegedly lost Chinese territories in the whole of Asia being roughly 10.5 million square kilometres. Just under one million square kilometres more than the present area of China.... Every part of the world where Chinese influence prevailed over the last two millenia in one way or the other or which was even subjected to the former imperial regimes, is to be associated with China according to these notions sooner or later as an integral part of its territory."

"The state border between the Soviet Union and China is eight thousand kilometres long. If it has not become a zone of friendship, understanding and cooperation, if it has been a scene of provoked military clashes, then it is a result of the frenzied anti-Sovietism of Chinese leaders, their aggressive, hegemony-seeking policy aimed also against other countries of the Asian Continent", RUDE PRAVO concludes.

LEADERS CABLE GREETINGS TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD222242Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The friendship and fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Romanian Communist Party, between the GDR and Romania, as well as between the two peoples are developing steadily and are deepening on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is stated in a greetings telegram sent on the occasion of Romania's national day, the 34th anniversary of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed uprising, to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Manea Manescu.

In the message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, it continues: "The cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA strengthens and consolidates the work of socialist development in our countries and helps to secure and maintain peace."

GRUENEBERG MEETS WITH POLISH OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURE

AU221550Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text]--On Thursday, Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in the SED Central Committee house Jerzy Wojtecki, PZPR Central Committee candidate member and head of the PZPR Central Committee Department for Agriculture, Forestry and the Foodstuffs Economy. He briefed the Polish guest on the SED's work to implement the decisions of the ninth party congress, particularly in the field of agriculture. Bruno Kiesler, Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee's agricultural section, and Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR, also attended the talks at which problems related to the further progress of cooperation between the SED and the PZPR in the field of agricultural policy were discussed.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CSSR 1968 ANNIVERSARY

AU221138 [Editorial Report AU] All GDR dailies on 21 August carry commentaries on the 10th anniversary of the socialist countries' "rescue operation" for the CSSR in 1968 along similar lines to the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary entitled: "An Act for Peace, Beneficial for All Peoples."

East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by "G.A." headlines "An Act of Peace for Europe", stressing that the enemies of social progress and European security in 1968 talked about "improving socialism" but actually meant its liquidation, and made the dangerous attempt to reverse the trend that had lead to a change in the international balance of forces in favor of socialism. The paper says the attack on the European borders, on the unity and cohesion of the socialist community was repelled, and "imperialist attempts at interfering with the internationalist cohesion of the world of socialism are and will remain without any chance of success."

East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German carries on page 2 a 500-word commentary by "M.G." headlined "No Chance for the Enemies of Socialism," emphasizing that in 1968 "one of the sharpest class controversies of our age" was taking place in the CSSR."

"The internal and external reaction had driven the country into a situation that had led to a serious threat to the socialist achievements and to peace in Europe." After the "rollback" policy had failed, it was attempted to attain the same objectives with more subtle means, with the policy of "bridging" and ideological erosion, the paper says. It cites a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND editorial published "in those days" in 1968 as saying that "21 August 1968 will go down in the annals of history as a black day for the counterrevolution and imperialism but as a milestone on the consistent road of peace and socialist development."

East Berline BERLINER ZEITUNG carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by Christa Schaffmann, "Ten Years in Which Peace Made Headway", asserting that "the action of the socialist countries thwarted the plans of the counterrevolution, made possible a consolidation of socialism in the CSSR and warded off a serious danger of war." The commentator claims that the subsequent 10 years were the most successful ever experienced in the CSSR as regards economy, social welfare, culture and science, and that in the international arena detente has made important progress in the same period.

East Berlin DER MORGEN carries on page 2 a 600-word commentary by Rolf Aldus, "Fiasco of Imperialism--Thoughts About 21 August 1968." The commentator stresses that the 10 years following the joint rescue operation of the socialist countries for the CSSR were the most successful period in this country's history and led to the further flourishing and strengthening of the socialist community. He claims that in the summer of 1968 the imperialists endangered European peace "nearly to the extreme point" by their subversive activities and political and ideological attacks on the socialist CSSR, "relying on counterrevolutionary forces in the country, and even mobilizing U.S. special units which, camouflaged as tourists, came to the CSSR in large numbers from the FRG." Through the strength and coolheadedness of the community of socialist states, peace in Europe was secured, the commentator says and adds: "Our attitude is clear, and is also confirmed by the lessons of 21 August 1968: No chance for the enemies of peace and socialism! Firmly united in the community of socialist states, we will unwaveringly and resolutely help continue the prudent, concerted policy of peace, disarmament, and of stopping the arms race."

'RESCUE OPERATION' FOR CSSR IN 1968 CONSIDERED

LD211018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Under the heading "An Act for Peace, Beneficial for All Peoples", on Monday NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published a commentary on the 10th anniversary of the socialist countries' rescue operation [hilfsaktion] for the CSSR. The text of the commentary is as follows:

On 21 August it will be 10 years since the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, including the GDR, helped the fraternal Czechoslovak people to defend their socialist achievements and to guarantee the security of the socialist community at a time of threat. The decade which has since passed has impressively confirmed that the joint rescue operation was a contribution toward the consolidation of socialist development in the CSSR and an act for peace in Europe.

What was the international political situation like at that time? The balance of power had further changed in favor of socialism, and the Warsaw Pact states were endeavoring to exhaust all the opportunities of securing peace in Europe. There emerged from their Bucharest meeting in July 1966 a proposal for a European conference on security and cooperation, an initiative which finally led to the Helsinki Conference and Final Act.

In 1968 the imperialists were not yet prepared to recognize the outcome of World War II and the postwar development, or even to declare null and void the Munich agreement of 1938 which broke up Czechoslovakia. Using new tactics, they attempted instead to take the offensive against socialism's increasing influence. In Washington the strategy of "building bridges to socialism's European countries" was hatched with the aim of weakening the socialist community from the inside and of finally destroying it. First there was a desire to infiltrate socialist countries with counterrevolutionary ideas disguised as "humane socialism."

The imperialist attacks were increasingly concentrated against the CSSR. There, as an American strategist put it, the "decisive experiment" was to take place. Imperialism expected success at this section of the front in the international class struggle because development difficulties in the socialist order had appeared in the CSSR. They were used by revisionists and antisocialist forces who received direct support via governing circles in the United States and the FRG. Openly reactionary organizations were able to develop legally. While the rightwing opportunist circles hypocritically talked a lot of nonsense about an "improvement of socialism," other groups increasingly and openly demanded the liquidation of socialism.

By means of the counterrevolutionary forces who formed a conspiracy together with the enemies of socialism in the capitalist states, the foundations of socialist state power and society, the achievements of the working people were directly threatened and partly undermined. In this critical situation personalities of the CPCZ and the state--communists, assembly-line workers and other workers--turned to the Soviet Union and the other allied states with an urgent request for aid, including aid by means of armed forces.

These states--the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR--thereupon sent military units on 21 August to the CSSR and helped the socialist forces defend the Czechoslovak people's achievements against the counterrevolutionary attacks by its external and internal enemies.

We communists are internationalists. Marx and Engels concluded the Manifesto of the Communist Party with the slogan: "Proletarians of the World, Unite." This gives rise to the communists' international duty to defend socialism. This principle was confirmed in the Bratislava declaration of 3 August, 1968. Action was taken in accordance with this.

It concerned not only the fate of socialism in the CSSR. Imperialism wanted to tear the CSSR away from the Warsaw Pact and to breach the front of socialism. This was a dangerous attempt to change the balance of power, the borders and the map of Europe. It therefore concerned the cause of the whole socialist community, it concerned peace in Europe. Maneuvers were planned by the Bundeswehr and the 7th U.S. Army for the beginning of September 1968 near the border of the CSSR. The intervention troops would have been quickly on the scene to support the counterrevolution, and the incursion into Czechoslovakia, had it been successful, was to have been only the first stage along the path toward longer-range aims. The operation of 21 August to protect peace and socialism came at the right time.

The fraternal countries' operation thwarted imperialism's plans, it averted a threat to peace, and maintained the integrity of the CSSR and the whole socialist community. For one thing, the precarious and critical situation for European security was thus overcome.

The possibilities for imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the CSSR were thus also blocked to a great extent. [paragraph continues]

Favorable conditions for consolidating healthy forces in the country were created. Of course, it was a matter for the Czechoslovak people, the communists of the CSSR themselves, to make the socialist order in the country fully capable of functioning again, stabilizing it and developing it further. There has been an upward trend, particularly since the meeting of the Central Committee of the CPCZ in April 1969. Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Central Committee of the CPCZ, under the leadership of the newly elected general secretary, Gustav Husak, the party again took a firm grasp on steering society on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Solidarity with the entire people was deepened, state power was strengthened and the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries was consolidated.

It is clear today that the years which have since passed have been the most successful the CSSR has ever experienced. This applies to the economy, social policy and equally to culture, science and education. During the years from 1969 to 1977 the growth in the national income was double that in the preceeding 9 years. The living standard rose accordingly. Support for families with children and provision for pensions were improved construction of houses was speeded up. The economic boom is continuing dynamically in accordance with the plan. The victory of socialism over the treacherous attack has also contributed toward consolidating the whole socialist community and to the successes of all the fraternal countries.

In the decade since 21 August 1968 international detente has made important progress. The long-term attack planned against the CSSR using the special means of sabotage was, as was said in the United States, to have been the "decisive experiment," and now it had turned out negatively for the imperialists. The result was that there is no "rolling back," even with the new tactical variations. The socialist community had put its solidarity and strength to the test. The balance of power became more apparent.

Our policy of peaceful coexistence thus became increasingly effective. The great system of treaties in Europe was established, leading to the recognition of the outcome of World War II as well as the postwar development. The way was opened to the conference and the Final Act of Helsinki. The operation of 21 August 1968 contributed toward this. It was an act in support of freedom, of benefit to all peoples.

These days our enemies' newspapers, radio and television endeavor to revive the anti-communist hysteria of the summer of 1968. But it is not merely renewed annoyance over destroyed imperialist hopes vented in hateful outbursts. The campaign against fraternal Czechoslovakia forms a part of the general increased imperialist campaign of slander by the enemies of detente who justify the stepped-up arms race and wish to recall the political climate of the cold war.

For this reason, mindful of the lessons of 1968, we are strengthening vigilance against imperialism. Firmly united in the socialist community, we give the enemies of peace and socialism no chance. We resolutely continue our coordinated policy of peace, security and cooperation, of an end to the arms race and of disarmament, and put it forward consistently, actively and constructively. Ten years ago, by means of our joint operation, we overcame a situation dangerous to peace. We will do everything to see that peace is eternally lasting.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED IN GDR FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

LD221822Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizen Kurt Sauter was detained in the GDR capital on 20 August 1978 for criminal acts.

Sauter has for many years been a close accomplice of the Lampl criminal gang, which cooperates with FRG secret services.

Incited by Lampl and the head of his agency in Berlin (West) Hannelore Krug, he made use, for the purpose of deceiving the GDR security organs, of his job with an FRG firm in order to stay occasionally in the GDR. He misused his visits for the purposes of several serious subversive acts against the transit agreement and the generous provisions for entry into the GDR.

Preliminary proceedings were instituted and a warrant of arrest issued. The vehicle used for the crime was impounded.

LAMPL GANG 'AGENTS' ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATIONS

Arrest of 15 Aug

AU211935Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Provocation of the Criminal Lampl Gang Prevented: Agent Arrested"]

[Text] Because of the voluntary refrainment of persons induced to illegally depart the GDR, GDR security organs succeeded in arresting an extremely dangerous criminal subject belonging to the criminal Lampl Gang on 15 August 1978.

Directed by the FRG secret service, Lampl continues his criminal obstructions against the transit agreement and personally hired and instructed for this purpose FRG citizen Dieter Stadler--who has several previous convictions for criminal acts of violence--4 days after his release from an FRG penitentiary, in order to commit criminal acts on GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The motor vehicle used for the crime was confiscated.

Arrest of 12 Aug

AU172206Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Dangerous Agent of the Criminal Lampl Gang Arrested: Unscrupulous Crimes Prevented"]

[Text] On 12 August 1978, FRG citizen Leopold Schindler, agent of the criminal Lampl gang, was arrested at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point for crimes while continuously abusing the transit agreement.

As a close long-time accomplice of Julius Lampl from Hamburg (FRG) Schindler committed crimes while violating the provisions of the transit agreement and the generous GDR entry regulations.

The kidnapping and abduction of a minor from the GDR against the will of her father and with the use of refined deception was prepared out of covetousness.

It was once more revealed that the Lampl gang is being supported by secret services in the FRG in perpetrating its crimes of transit abuse, and that it closely cooperates with editors of the Springer concern. An investigative procedure was initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The motor vehicle used for the crime was confiscated.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

LD2014347 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0855 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Order of the Day of the minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos Czinege, issued on the occasion of the 1978 swearing-in ceremony for professional officers of the armed forces; read by unidentified officer in the presence of Minister of Defense Czinege during the swearing-in ceremony held in front of the parliament building in Budapest on 20 August--live]

[Text] The Order of the Day of the minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 1978 swearing-in ceremony for professional officers of the armed forces:

Comrades, young officers of our armed forces, I greet you on this outstanding festive event in your lives, your public oath-taking, your swearing-in as officers. In the course of your studies at military officer-training schools and universities at home and abroad, you have fulfilled the requirements and successfully acquired necessary military, political, technical and other specialized skills, and have acquired those qualities of leadership and teaching which are necessary for carrying out your profession. In the course of solving theoretical and practical tasks, and on the final and state examinations, you have been successful. On the basis of all this, you have become worthy of the first rank of officer. Wear the rank of officer proudly in the course of your entire lives as a symbol of the high trust placed in you by our working people.

The execution of your voluntarily chosen and honored profession demands manly resolution and total identification with the cause of socialism and with the policy of our revolutionary party. Be worthy of serving the armed defense of the socialist homeland, the freedom and independence of our people and the great cause of peace and social progress. Be unswervingly faithful to the ideals of proletarian internationalism and cultivate and strengthen the friendship of arms with the Soviet Army and all the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. The trust of our working people should support you in carrying out your resolution.

Educate the young solid soldiers entrusted to your care, your subordinates, to the complete fulfillment of their obligations, the devoted service of the working people and socialist homeland; train them to become the skilled armed defenders of the homeland, of the socialist achievements. Set high standards for them; be just leaders and look after your subordinates under all circumstances. Always and under all circumstances carry out the obligations contained in your oath and in the regulations. Be aware of the development and strengthening of the unity between the armed forces and branches of the Hungarian People's Republic, cooperation in the solution of everyday tasks, of your constant duty and obligation.

The solemn oath taken in front of the state flag, symbolizing the power of the people, and in front of the parliament building, in the presence of our entire working people, must keep your sense of responsibility high at all times and must motivate you to the complete fulfillment of your beautiful and noble profession.

On the basis of Decree No 10 of 1971 of the Presidential Council, having been entrusted by the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I declare you on this day to be professional officers of the Hungarian Armed Forces. I wish you much success, strength, health, and in your private life much joy and happiness for the fulfillment of your beautiful and honorable profession. Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

Addresses Officers' Ceremony

LD202100Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0945 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, during the swearing-in ceremony for the professional officers of the armed forces held in front of the National Assembly building in Budapest--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young officer comrades; at the swearing-in ceremony of our armed forces, at the public oath-taking, I greet the members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the president of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the government members among us. I greet the representatives of the party, state and social organs, the old fighters of the Hungarian workers' movement who are present here, the active and retired officers and generals of the armed forces. I greet the foreign guests honoring us with their presence on this ceremonial occasion, the members of the diplomatic corps present, the military and air attaches, the representatives of the Soviet Army. I greet the parents, wives and relatives of the young officers about to be sworn in. I greet all the dear guests who have come to our ceremony.

On behalf of us all, I warmly greet the students who graduated this year from the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Mate Zalka Military Technical Academy, the Gyorgy Kilian Flying and Technical Academy and from the military officer training schools of the Soviet Union and Poland, at universities at home; the youngest officers in our armed forces.

Esteemed guests, dear comrades; this is now the 10th occasion on which we swear in young officers of our armed forces, on the day of our constitution, in front of the parliament building and the state flag, thus sending them off to begin their independent careers, the fulfillment of their honorable profession. The constitution of our socialist homeland, under whose aegis millions are celebrating all over the country today, expresses the final victory waged by our people over centuries for freedom, against oppression and exploitation. It reflects the fact that those magnificent goals serving the enrichment of our entire nation and people for which the preceding generations worked and fought have been realized, are being realized in the Hungarian People's Republic.

Amid the socialist conditions set out in our constitution, which are being increasingly fulfilled as a result of our work and struggle, our people consistently work to realize our great social goals. In past decades, just as in the future, the inexhaustible spring of our social progress, of the enrichment of our entire country, has been the consistent policy of our revolutionary party which our working people avow as one man and express in their deeds. All those magnificent achievements which our working class, our peasantry and our intelligentsia, in possession of their creative strength and freedom, created in the past 30 and more years are witness to this. It was on this basis that the 11th MSZMP Congress determined our great national program, the construction of the developed socialist society, the targets of our Fifth 5-Year Plan for the solution of our current concrete tasks.

The successful execution of the resolutions of the congress, the fulfillment of the planned targets, are requirements for our entire future progress. That is why our public opinion showed particular attention for and agreement with the session of the Central Committee of our party in April this year and the summer session of the National Assembly where due note was made of our successes and difficulties, our joys and our worries concerning the work during the 3 years since the congress and of the tasks facing us.

Overall the Central Committee and thereafter the government at the session of the National Assembly stated with full justification that, despite the well-known difficult circumstances, the difficulties due to our own weaknesses as well as to circumstances beyond our control, on the whole we are working successfully on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th congress. As a result, our economy is being constantly enriched and the living standards of our people are rising proportionately. For all this, credit must be given to our working class, our peasantry and intelligentsia, the millions of citizens diligently working for the enrichment of our country, the construction and defense of socialism, who regard the realization of the program of constructing the developed socialist society, promulgated by our party, as their social duty, as well as their own personal interest.

Today, when on our Constitution Day celebrations we also greet the new bread secured all over the country, we pay particular homage to our peasantry for its self-sacrificing work which, overcoming the many difficulties caused by the bad weather throughout the year, secured bread for the country for the next year as well.

For those of us serving within the armed forces, the People's Army, the police, the border guards and workers guards, the Central Committee's statement that successful work in line with the main direction set out at the 11th congress is being carried out within the spheres of national defense, the guarding of the borders, and public security and safety, is an acknowledgement motivating us to carry on with our best endeavors. We are proud of all those great successes which our society has achieved in the course of building socialism; all this motivates us to further diligent work and new achievements.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests; the peaceful creative work of our people, the international activities of our party and government, the endeavors serving the realization of detente, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, are an integral part of the noble struggle waged by the socialist countries, the international workers' movement, the world-wide forces of social progress serving the interests of all of humanity, the protection of world peace. We are proud of the great and lasting successes of the revolutionary forces of our age, which gradually but with increasing decisiveness shape the fate and future of humanity in line with the interests of the people. The better part of humanity, including our people, are rightly filled with confidence by those achievements which the forces of social progress have achieved in their hard struggle in the battlefield of international politics.

The peoples of the world look with great hopes on the development of relations between countries with different social systems, the negotiations serving the peaceful solution of contentious issues and effective steps taken for avoiding a world war. Among the events signalling relaxation in the international situation, the Final Act accepted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, setting out a long-term program which was reaffirmed by the participants in the Belgrade conference, is of outstanding significance.

Unfortunately, however, it is very apparent these days that international imperialism is making increasingly angry attempts to regain its lost positions. The reactionary forces exerting a profound influence on the processes of world politics, the monopolist circles whose interest lies in the arms race, the determined foes of peace and social progress, have become much more active and have launched a counterattack. All their endeavors are aimed at stopping the deepening of detente, preventing detente from becoming permanent and stopping it from spreading to new areas. By stepping up the arms race, producing new weapons of mass destruction, they increase the danger of a new world war.

They hinder the development of a settlement in the Middle East by deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and open armed actions. They create new centers of conflict and provoke armed struggles using the crudest methods of neocolonialism in their endeavor to push back the forces struggling for national independence and social progress in Africa, Latin America and on other continents.

By the unprecedented increasing of military expenditures they further strengthen their aggressive military bloc in our continent: NATO. In our days their endeavor to realize in practice the role of a world gendarme operated by their aggressive world organizations is also an extremely dangerous phenomenon. By renewing old lies they pose as defenders of human rights, while cooperating with extreme reactionary, genocidal regimes, and in their own countries do not provide the most basic foundation for maintaining one's existence, work. This affects hundreds of thousands and even millions.

It is a sad fact that the international activities of the Chinese leadership aid the policy of the enemies of detente. In the last third of our decade, which is a period of great significance even on a historical scale, vast forces, the invincible camp of those fighting for progress, and the force of reaction, which must not be underestimated, wage a hard struggle against each other. The solidarity of the revolutionary forces of our age in this struggle is an historic necessity. The constant development of the forces of socialism, the strengthening of cooperation between our friendly countries, the continuation of our coordinated policies in the interests of insuring the strengthening of the process of international detente against all opposing tendencies, and its progress even in the military sphere, are particularly important.

Our revolutionary party and government, faithfully serving our national and international interests, constantly strengthen our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, the international workers' movement and the militant forces of the national liberation movement to this end. We are constantly strengthening our relations, cooperation with the peoples of those countries of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America pursuing a consistent anti-imperialist policy and following a noncapitalist path with regard to their internal development.

It is unequivocal to every honest man in the world that only the forces of socialism, of social progress and peace stopped the imperialist intention in the past decades aimed at starting a new world war. We are convinced that in the future as well, only these forces will be capable of stopping imperialist aggression from bringing about a new world war and insuring the maintenance of world peace. The Hungarian people understand the tasks they have to shoulder, their obligations in this worldwide struggle. This is why we work with tenacious diligence to keep the defense preparations of our country at a high level, just as we do in the other spheres of the construction of the new society, to increase the armed preparedness of our armed forces, of our people's army, to develop our joint defense forces with the fraternal countries participating in the Warsaw Pact.

We are convinced, and our conviction has been proven by history, that this policy coincides with the interests and goals of our people; this is the main guarantee for the sovereignty of the Hungarian People's Republic, the guarantee of our peaceful work of construction.

Young comrade officers; the voluntarily undertaken armed service of the socialists' social order, the homeland, the working people--the service of a professional officer--is a difficult career with manifold, complex tasks. It makes increased intellectual and physical demands on all those who have undertaken this noble profession.

You can only fulfill the requirements facing you if you remain at all times unconditionally faithful to the cause of the working class, of the working people, the ideals of socialism and the policy of our revolutionary party. This will help you through the greatest difficulties, giving you strength and encouragement even in the most difficult situations.

Let the heartening achievements of our working people in the sphere of socialist construction, the historic and constantly increasing successes of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries of the forces all over the world fighting for the socialist ideal, social progress, the freedom of the peoples, serve as an inexhaustible source of strength for the fulfillment of your honorable profession. This great turning point in your lives, coming out as officers, places great responsibilities on your shoulders. It demands that you should be at all times exemplary in the performance of your military duties, in your public and private lives. Your older officer comrades await you with trust and comradeship at the units to which you have been assigned. You must be worthy of this trust. Fulfill your tasks precisely and fully.

In order to be fully competent in the performance of your professional duties it is necessary to study ceaselessly, thereby expanding and enriching the knowledge you have acquired in college and in the university. Consider the continuous expansion of your ideological and political knowledge your outstanding task, so that you can always orientate yourselves exactly and correctly in the theoretical and practical questions of the construction of society and the worldwide class struggle. Only in this way, keeping pace with the requirements arising from the rapid development of science, of military science, of technology, can you solve your tasks at a high level.

You should be commanders who make tough demands but are just. At all times and under all circumstances look after your subordinates. Constantly develop your abilities as teachers, so that you can always make an effective contribution to the shaping of your subordinates, the growing generation, into socialist men, and to their military preparedness. Familiarize yourselves with, treat with respect and look after, as well as employ with skill, the military technology required for the fulfillment of your tasks, serving the defense of the homeland.

Consciously strengthen and cultivate the love of the socialist homeland, respect toward the working people, our relations with the Soviet Union, with the peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist countries. Acquaint yourselves with, and respect the work, struggle and achievements of the peoples advancing along the path of progress. Strengthen, and cultivate regularly and consciously the cooperation between the armed forces and bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as organizational and personal relations.

It is a natural part of your profession as officers that in the places where you have been assigned you will be members of a larger collective, the community of your habitation, the county or city. Naturally they also expect you to make use of your knowledge and political commitment in the management of the social affairs of this larger community, with your public activities.

On this solemn occasion I thank all those who have made a contribution to the upbringing of our young officers. Primarily I thank the parents and relatives for their work in bringing you up and helping you in your preparations. I also express my thanks to your general and secondary school teachers, the leaders of the youth organizations, who evoked your interest in the profession of the armed service of the homeland.

I express my appreciation to the commandants and teachers of the military officer training academies and schools, to the teachers of the universities and colleges at home and separately to the commandants and teachers of the Soviet and Polish military training establishments for the successful educational work.

To you, the young officers of our armed forces, I hope you will live and work to the benefit of our socialist homeland, to the further development of our entire people. I wish you strength, good health and in your private lives much joy and happiness.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY CABLE TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD222233Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have sent a telegram greeting the Romanian leaders on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of their country.

The telegram, addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu, points out that the Hungarian people are acquainted with and support the achievements of the workers of their Romanian neighbor which have been realized since liberation in building a socialist society, in the development of the people's economy, science and culture.

The aims of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania are common. The good cooperation of our countries as member-states of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, leaning on the fruitful contacts with fraternal socialist countries, serves both the interests of our people and the common cause of people building socialism. It assists social progress and consolidates international security and universal peace.

It is our solid conviction, the telegram continues, that by the logical realization of agreements made in Debrecen and Nagyvarad last year, we may achieve renewed results in the development of cooperation between our countries, in deepening the friendship between our people and widening our contacts in all areas of politics, economics, culture and social life. The telegram goes on to wish new successes to developed Romania in building a developed socialist society, in further deepening the goodneighborly relations between our countries. Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, has sent a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the anniversary to Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER SALES TO WEST--For the first time since its establishment, the Videoton Factory of Szekesfehervar will export computers and related equipment to developed Western countries. During the second half of this year computer engineering equipment worth $4 million will be shipped in response to orders from the West. The largest shipment, 77 R-11 minicomputers, will go to France. Videoton's computer equipment is competitive with the products of the firms of developed Western countries. Such equipment is now being sent to countries from which computer engineering basic licenses were previously purchased. Videoton's modern line printers enjoy similar success. These devices, operating at the rate of 1200 lines per minute, are a development of the license bought from the Control Data Corporation. A significant part of capitalist export for the year involves shipment of line printers and computer technology equipment in the amount of $800,000 to the United States. Discussions involving export of additional computer equipment to the United States and the countries of Western Europe in 1979 and 1980 are now in progress. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 78 p 5 WA]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES GIEREK-BREZHNEV TALKS, ECONOMY

LD222054Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee held a session today. The session started with a report by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, who briefed the Politburo on his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his friendly meeting in the Crimea.

The Politburo stated with deep satisfaction that the talks held by the two leaders and the decisions they reached were of fundamental importance to the further tightening of the ideological unity between the PZPR and the CPSU, for the consolidation of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all areas of life. At the same time, the Politburo acknowledged with satisfaction that the Crimea meeting had become a fresh confirmation of the full unity of views and of the desire for continued, close collaboration by the two parties and states in the consolidation of the strength of the community of socialist states and in active continuation of its joint policy of detente, in overcoming conflicts and in the development of friendly, international cooperation.

Drawing attention to the need for counteracting the antisocialist and antidetente trends, the Politburo affirmed Poland's full support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its efforts to resist great-power, hegemonistic pressure, to consolidate its independence and to participate in the construction of lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

The Politburo stated its conviction that the Crimea meeting of the leaders of the two countries constitutes an important stimulus for the development of all Polish-Soviet relations and for the further consolidation of the unshakable friendship between the two fraternal peoples. It also provided another eloquent confirmation of Poland and the Soviet Union's ceaseless striving for the construction of lasting peace in Europe and the world.

Next the Politburo assessed the implementation of investments of particular importance to the national economy during the first 7 months of this year. It found that despite a higher number of completed projects and better work progress in comparison with last year, fully satisfactory results had not been achieved, particularly in connection with the transfer of projects for exploitation on time. Some 18 projects of particular importance to the national economy were transferred to users in the first 7 months of this year; they were worth about Z52 billion. On the other hand, 12 projects were not transferred in time; two of these projects are being transferred now, while the others will be late, considering the schedule for them. The Politburo adopted measures needed (?to insure) that work is completed more quickly.

At the same time, the Politburo considered the progress of work on 32 projects of particular importance to the national economy which are due to be completed in the second half of this year. The Politburo underlined that the completion of these projects on schedule is necessary for the improvement in market supplies and the consolidation of the country's economic potential, particularly in the raw materials and energy sectors, in the chemical industry and in the agricultural food complex.

The Politburo heard a report on preparations for autumn sowing and the harvest of root produce. The late harvest has caused an accumulation of field work and this includes the preparation of soil and grain for winter crop sowing. This situation has created a need for the considerable acceleration of plowing, preparation of supplies of seed grain, for improvement in the supplies of mineral fertilizers, and for attention to the efficiency of sowing machines.

More area for winter crops in envisaged for this year and this particularly applies to barley. This is why it is necessary to be sure to insure that sowing is done within the established agrotechnical schedules. Good progress is being maintained in the preparations for autumn harvesting. Larger deliveries of machinery will make it possible to increase the mechanization of potato and sugar beet harvesting. The Politburo recommended that measures be taken to efficiently organize the services needed in the digging, procurement and transport of farm produce. It also drew attention to the need for strict observance by the ministries, cooperative organizations and voivodship authorities of the government plan for the procurement and storage of potatoes and other vegetables. This will insure that the urban consumer's needs for new produce are met fully.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY

LD222214Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry. They discussed the current problems of industrial cooperation and particularly envisaged participation of our enterprises in the development of Hungarian mines. The present results of Polish-Hungarian economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the coal mining industry were assessed positive.

LEADERS SEND CABLE MARKING ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD221440Y Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Gierek; President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a congratulatory message to General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, and to Prime Minister of the Romanian Government Manea Manescu on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

The message says in part: "We rejoice at the attainments of the working people, guided by the Romanian Communist Party, in the building of socialist community.

"We noted with satisfaction that friendship is tightening between our nations and overall cooperation is expanding between Poland and Romania. It serves interests of both countries, consolidates cohesion of the states of the socialist community and contributes to the strengthening of socialism and progress in the world."

MORE ON EFFECT OF ADVERSE WEATHER ON HARVEST

LD220918Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Recent rains have made harvest work difficult; on low-lying damp soil, machine harvesting has been made difficult. According to preliminary estimates, about 4.7 million hectares have been harvested so far, which constitutes 60 percent of the total area. Grain has been gathered from about 3 million hectares. Harvest work is most advanced in the central part of the country where about 80 percent of all cereals has been cut. Due to delays in harvesting, farmers have been doing the first plowing and preparing the soil for fall sowing.

Better Weather

LD222038Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] After several days of rainfall which interrupted work on the harvest in many regions of Poland, our farmers are taking advantage of better weather and are cutting and moving bread grain not only by day but also, wherever possible, by night. Despite frequent rain, over 60 percent of the bread grain has been cut in the whole country; of this, about 65 percent has been moved from the fields.

Vegetable Shortages Exploited

LD222035Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] There are ample supplies of vegetables for the market. As supplies of vegetables and fruit increase, the price of those products will continue to fall. But changeable weather is causing temporary delays in the supplies of those vegetables which are adversely affected by rain and cold, and this is reflected partly in market supplies. This situation is being exploited by dishonest traders and tradeswomen who sell their goods in markets and fairs at inflated prices, even though private commerce must abide by prices applicable to the socialized sales sector. This harmful practice should be opposed by increased supervision from the local bodies of the state prices commission, the state trade inspectorate, and organs of social control.

BRIEFS

WARSHIPS LEAVE SWEDEN--This morning a group of Polish Navy warships ended its 4-day visit to the Swedish port of Karlskrona. The destroyer Warszawa, submarine Sokol and [words indistinct] set course for Gdynia, having been seen off by the command of the local base and numerous people of the port lining the quay. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD]

POLISH-MOROCAAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Rabat, 18 Aug, PAP--The Polish-Moroccan society of friendship has been set up recently in Rabat. Four members of the Moroccan Government, among other personalities, are on the society's honorary committee. The former Moroccan ambassador to Poland, new adviser to the premier Dr Abdeslem Arakis is the chairman. The organization aims at propagating all undertakings which would serve better understanding between the two countries and nations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD]

UN GENEVA REPRESENTATIVE--In connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission, Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner, permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic at the UN Geneva headquarters, paid farewell visits to L. Cattafavi, general director of the UN bureau in Geneva, to heads of the secretariats of a number of international organizations and to representatives of the Swiss authorities. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

BIALA PODLASKA PARTY PLENUM--The 15 August plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Biala Podlaska, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Ryszard Socha and attended by Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Public Consumption, noted that some plants had failed to fulfill the production plans and that the construction of some important economic projects is lagging behind. Farm animal breeding had increased favorably, however. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

CELEBRATIONS MARKING LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Ceausescu Attends Festive Meeting

AU221717Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders, a festive meeting marking 23 August, our people's national holiday, took place this afternoon in the Grand Hall of the Palace of the Republic. On the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders, many Bucharest residents present there greatly cheered the party and its secretary general. Present in the festively adorned hall were: Representatives of the working people of great Bucharest economic units and research and design institutions; men of culture, artists; party aktivists from the underground period; generals, officers and soldiers of our armed forces; and students and pupils. Guests from abroad and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The festive meeting was opened by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and general mayor of the capital. Comrade Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, then took the floor.

Comrade Voitec stressed the key moments of the RCP activity in starting and successfully carrying out the national armed insurrection of August 1944; an insurrection which inaugurated an unprecedented era of social battles, which led to the workers class and its allies winning all power and to the most profound revolutionary and democratic changes in the history of Romanian society.

The speaker said that we are celebrating the glorious 23 August under conditions of outstanding successes attained by Romania's working people, regardless of nationality, and by all our peoples in implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring the country's progress toward communism. In this respect, he stressed that in the time which has elapsed since the adoption of the 11th party congress, progress has been marked by new and great achievements in implementing the party policy, in continuously improving its leading role and in discovering and using new resources, in order to insure the comprehensive flourishing of the fatherland.

Pointing out that the great successes attained from the ninth party congress have placed Romania in the richest and most fertile period of its history and that these successes are indissolubly connected with the great personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker emphasized the party secretary general's decisive contribution to drafting and implementing the party program and the plans for socioeconomic development--in keeping with Romania's specific conditions and on strictly scientific bases--by ceaselessly promoting a direct dialog with the people and the country.

The speaker stressed that the great progress attained is clearly shown by the fact that we are now achieving industrial production that is 40 times higher than in 1938; an agricultural output three times higher than in the prewar period; and a national income 12 times higher than in 1950, something which eloquently proves the strength of our socialist system. On this sound foundation, the party is in a position to establish a remuneration increase of over 32 percent until 1980, compared with the 20 percent remuneration increase envisaged in the current 5-year plan; the first stage of this increase has recently been concluded.

The speaker pointed out another characteristic of our social development, namely the continuous deepening of socialist democracy and the continuous activity for moulding the new man, with an advanced outlook about the world and life and with higher morality, devoted to the overall interests of society. The speaker stressed that during the year we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the united Romanian national state, the great socialist achievements brilliantly illustrate the way in which all of the people, under the leadership of their communist party, are raising onto higher levels the ideals of freedom, unity, national unity and better life; ideals which have unswervingly guided and inspired our forefathers.

The speaker also said that the working people in the economy are currently giving priority to fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and the program for supplementary production increases and for a more marked socioeconomic development of the country, adopted for the 1978-1980 party national conference. The speaker then added that the entire country and international public opinion have received with lively interest and legitimate satisfaction the brilliant synopsis of the constructive and realistic foreign policy of cooperation promoted by Socialist Romania, a policy presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the recent meeting with the party-state aktiv. Reviewing our country's position on the key problems facing mankind, from this important document's viewpoint, the speaker said that the entire international activity carried out by our party and state bears the mark of the personality of party Secretary General and Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the historic successes attained by our workers class, the leading class in the state, by the peasantry, in building the new society as well as the brilliant future prospects increasingly inspire us and strengthen everyone's determination to act with revolutionary energy and ardor in order to exemplarily implement the decisions of the 11th congress and our party's national conference as well as the theses, ideas and tasks contained by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches.

On behalf of the party-state leadership and the party secretary general, Comrade Voitec extended wishes for even greater success in raising the fatherland onto ever higher peaks of socialist and communist civilization to our heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, on the solemn occasion of the anniversary of the glorious 23 August.

At the end of the festive meeting, a gala show is now in progress.

Attends Reception 22 Aug

AU2221137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--The CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of Romania gave a reception this evening, in marking the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination. Attending were Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Manea Manescu, other members of the party and state leadership.

Foreign guests, representatives of communist workers', socialist, progressive parties of various countries were present. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest also attended. During the reception Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with the foreign guests.

Working People's Parades Reported

AU230940 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0555 GMT on 23 August 1978 carries a live relay from Bucharest's Aviator Square on the working people's parade marking the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

Before the actual parade begins, patriotic poems are cited by unidentified people and the announcer stresses the importance of the 1944 armed insurrection for Romania's future development.

At 0600 GMT the announcer states that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Manea Manescu and "other party-state officials" have arrived on the official platform. The announcer further states that former militants and other "guests" and "foreign guests" are also present. The national anthem is played. The working people's parade begins at 0605 GMT with the march-past of patriotic guards from Bucharest enterprises. The announcer states that the patriotic guards are carrying antitank weapons and flame throwers, as well as machineguns.

According to the announcer, a column of civil defense units from various Bucharest enterprises marches past the official platform, followed by Red Cross and first aid detachments and paramilitary youth detachments formed of students and young workers, as well as civilian paratroopers carrying arms. This column is followed by a column of pioneers carrying tricolor flags and Ceausescu's portrait. The latter are reported to present flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and to other officials.

At 0630 GMT the first columns of Bucharest working people are reported making their entrance carrying tricolor flags, Ceausescu's portrait and slogans, as well as the portraits of the members of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. While they march past, the announcer comments on the achievements of various Bucharest industrial and machine building enterprises.

At 0638 GMT the transmission switches to the working people's parade in such cities as Rimnicu Vilcea and Timisoara. While these parades continue, the transmission switches back to Bucharest at 0645 GMT where the working people's parade is still in progress. The announcer stresses the unity of all people, irrespective of nationality, with the party and the achievements recorded in various parts of the country, as well as the indissoluble unity between Romania's domestic and foreign policy and Romania's increased international prestige.

At 0650 GMT the transmission switches again to the working people's parade in such cities as Bacau, Baia Mare, Tulcea, Isai, Hunedoara, Focsani, Braila, Alba Iulia, Tirgoviste and Tirgu Mures. At the latter parade the reporter interviews two working people on their work and achievements.

At 0812 GMT the announcer states that the last columns of working people are marching past the official platform in Bucharest and that they are followed by a column of sportsmen dressed in red, yellow and blue costumes and carrying red and tricolor flags, their sports club emblems and Ceausescu's portrait. Before ending their march-past, a group of sportsmen form the initials of the Socialist Republic of Romania and those of the party. Another group of young people is reported to stop in front of the official platform and go into a formation that spells Nicolae Ceausescu's name amidst the cheers of the rest of this column. This column is followed by young people carrying a banner reading "Long Live 23 August." The announcer states that this column is followed by a pageant representing the national sports competition "Daciada" which has been initiated by Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, a column of national champions follows, as well as other sportsmen from various clubs. Another group of young people is reported as forming the word "peace" in front of the official platform.

The reporter states that the officials who have been lining the route taken by the parade then make their entrance, stop in front of the official platform and sing to brass band accompaniment "Under Our Tricolor", which is followed by cheers, ovations and further patriotic poems.

According to the announcer, the military brass band then marches past the official platform singing "The Party, Ceausescu and Romania." The parade and transmission from Aviator Square end at 0910 GMT.

Film Days Begin in USSR

AU222114Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--The Romanian film days, an event included in the series of cultural actions devoted to the Romanian people's red-letter-day, were inaugurated in Moscow, today, with a gala show. Romanian film days are also organized in Leningrad, Minsk and Tbilisi. Today, too, the Romanian book decade was inaugurated in Kiev.

Reception Held in PRC

AU222115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--The Association of Friendship of the Chinese People With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association arranged a reception in honour of the 34th celebration of Romania's liberation.

The reception was attended by Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council, executives of the central party and state apparatus, officials in the economic, cultural, art and press domains. Attending was P. Lefter, charge d'affaires ad-interim and members of the Romanian Embassy.

Also in Peking an exhibition of Romanian books was opened.

Wreaths Laid at Memorials

AU222116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--A series of solemnities occasioned by the 34th celebration of Romania's liberation from the fascist domination were held in Bucharest, wreaths being laid at the memorial to the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism, at the memorial to the homeland's heroes, the memorial to the Soviet hero and at the British soldiers' graveyard. The solemnities were attended by members of the party and state leading bodies.

At the memorial to the Soviet heroes V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet Union ambassador in Romania, and members of the embassy were present, while at the British soldiers' graveyard--Collin Mays, British charge d'affaires ad-interim to Romania, and members of the embassy. [as received]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU222104Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been receiving cables from party-state leaders expressing cordial congratulations on the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

In their cable Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin extend cordial congratulations and best wishes on this outstanding day and express firm conviction that Soviet-Romanian friendship will continue to successfully develop and strengthen.

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying extend warm congratulations on the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation, and state that this year's mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries will certainly give impetus to the continuous development of revolutionary friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

In his cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Josip Broz Tito extends most cordial congratulations and wishes for new achievements in socialist construction in Romania, and expresses satisfaction with the permanent upsurge of Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and cooperation.

On the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received congratulatory cables from: The party-state leaders of Bulgaria, the DPRK, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the SRV and the Hungarian People's Republic; the heads of state of the United States, Egypt, the Netherlands, India, the Philippines, Mauritius, Ghana, the Republic of Cape Verde, Pakistan, Malta, the Union of Burma; and the governors general of Australia and Canada.

SCINTEIA ON RCP'S ROLE IN 23 AUG 1944 INSURRECTION

AU182029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/78--The Romanian people's anti-fascist and anti-imperialist national armed insurrection of August 23 1944 was carried through not as a military putsch or a palace coup, but as an act of the entire nation's will, with the participation of the broadest patriotic people's forces.

The political force, under whose leadership the insurrection of August was carried through, was the Romanian Communist Party--SCINTEIA of August 18 writes in an article of the series devoted to the forthcoming anniversary--its policy of building a system on alliances with the largest and most varied political and social forces playing a decisive role in ensuring this victory.

In the years of Antonescu dictatorship and of the anti-Soviet war, when Romania was on the verge of catastrophe, the safeguarding of the country's vital interests, the overthrowing of the fascist dictatorship and the chasing of the Hitlerite occupants required the promotion of a policy of alliances, that is, all patriotic forces' coalition in a united fighting front. An outstanding moment in building this system was the setting up of the anti-Hitler patriotic front in September 1943, composed, besides the RCP, of the Ploughmen's Front, the Social Democratic Party, the Patriots' Union, the Socialist Peasant Party and the Madosz (the union of Magyar working people of Romania).

The setting up of the united workers' front in April 1944 by the RCP and the SDP, which meant in fact the building of the unity of action of the working class, the creation of a powerful political force, exerted strong influence on the political developments in the country.

The tactics of the communist party--SCINTEIA notes--manifested conspicuously in the fact that, taking into account the contradictions existing between the Antonescu regime and the various circles of the ruling classes, it acted towards strengthening the cooperation with the bourgeois parties, setting up in June 1944 the national democratic bloc, towards establishing contacts with the monarchy and close cooperation with the army which accepted the plan of the RCP to overthrow the fascist dictatorship by an insurrection to be implemented by the people's masses and the army.

Thus--the newspaper assesses--as an outcome of the RCP policy, the most comprehensive system of alliances of those known till that time in Romania's history was set up in the summer of 1944, including the most varied social and political forces willing, on one reason or another, to take part in the fight for overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and liberating the country, almost the entire people.

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES BUCHAREST ART MUSEUM

AU211150Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu "accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders" today inaugurated the new Bucharest museum of art collections in the Calea Victoriei. At this moment, the high-ranking guests are visiting the various art collections on display.

HISTORIANS' COMMITTEE HOLDS WORKING MEETING

AU182021Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1978--The working meeting of the National Historians' Committee of Romania took place in Bucharest on August 18. It debated the stage reached in the elaboration of the treatise on Romania's history and the preparations for the celebration of six decades since the formation of the Romanian unitary national state and the anniversary of 2050 years since the setting up of the first Geto-Dacian centralized and independent state. Discussed were also some measures for the preparation of the 15th International Congress of Historic Sciences to be held in Bucharest in 1980. Academician Stefan Pascu was elected chairman of the National Historians' Committee.

The Romanian organizing committee of the 15th International Congress of Historic Sciences was set up the same day. The congress will gather in Bucharest over 3,000 historians from all over the world. Professor Mihnea Gheorghiu, D Sc, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, was elected chairman of the Romanian organizing committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

AU221206Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Mohamed Larbi Demaghlatrous, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Bucharest, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission in our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

LD221334Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram which runs as follows:

"On the occasion of the national festival of the Socialist Republic of Romania it gives me great pleasure on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of the people of Yugoslavia and in my own name to convey to you, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania the most cordial felicitations and wishes for new achievements in the construction of socialist society in the Socialist Republic of Romania, for prosperity of the friendly Romanian people and for your personal happiness.

"I am particularly pleased that on this occasion, too, I can note the constant growth of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the increasingly advanced cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party. I am convinced that our relations will continue to develop and expand in our joint interest and to the advantage of socialism, progress and peace in the world."

AS-SADAT CABLES TITO ON MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS

LD221522Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 22 (TANJUG)--Egyptian President as-Sadat addressed a personal message to Yugoslav President Tito today. The message presents As-Sadat's views on current Middle East developments in anticipation of the forthcoming Camp David meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG

Tito, Hua Resume Talks

LD221400Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, resumed their talks in the Federal Executive Council Building in New Belgrade today in an atmosphere permeated with openness, trust and reciprocal respect. The associates of the two presidents also took part in the talks.

President Tito and Chairman Hua today resumed an exchange of views on the internal political structure and plans for the future development of the two countries, and on the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation. Both sides made the assessment that notable results have been attained in the development of mutual relations in the period since President Tito's visit to the PRC last year, and that these successes represent a sound basis for the further building and enrichment of comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

President Tito and Chairman Hua today began an exchange of views on international developments and the current situation in the world, with a review of all essential current international events.

The presidents agreed that the exchange of views on these and other questions of reciprocal interest be continued in the course of their ensuing meetings in Yugoslavia. At the same time, the associates of the two presidents will hold separate talks on specific aspects of cooperation in the field of party relations, further expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and on current international problems.

It is understood that the exchange of views today on the current international situation focused on global trends in international relations and questions of detente, events in Africa, especially in the Horn of Africa, in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng informed President Tito in detail on the current basic preoccupations and foreign policy orientation of China, and on certain current aspects of relations between the PRC and a number of countries.

Speaking of the prominent role of the nonalined countries' movement on the international political scene, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed that the PRC highly esteems the efforts and activity of the Yugoslav president, which were manifested at the recent Belgrade ministerial conference of nonalined countries--efforts which, as Chairman Hua said, are directed toward the preservation and further consolidation of the nonalined movement. In saying this, the Chinese chairman pointed out in particular that the importance of the role and the dynamic international activity of President Tito is all the greater because he is one of the prominent founders of the nonalined movement.

Referring to some of the questions which President Tito brought up in the course of the exchange of views so far, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng devoted part of his statement today to the internal-political structure in the PRC, to the further development of its economy and to big projects now underway in that country. President Tito followed with attention and understanding the statement by the distinguished guest followed with and on several occasions drew a comparison with Yugoslav practice in the all-round building of our country.

It is understood that during the talks President Tito evinced interest in specific stands of the PRC in international relations and in Chinese views on specific international problems.

During the comprehensive exchange of views today, the Yugoslav president also informed the high-ranking guests from the PRC of some of the most topical aspects of the internal development of the SFRY, and of the activity of the LCY. In this context, President Tito particularly stressed the unity of the League of Communists which had been strongly confirmed at the recent 11th congress in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav-Chinese official talks today began immediately after a dignified and very warm greeting which the citizens of our capital city gave the two presidents as they drove from the palace at Dedinje to the Federal Executive Council Building.

It has been learned that right at the beginnig of the talks, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed his gratitude for the warm reception in Yugoslavia and for the cordial welcome by the inhabitants of Belgrade.

Djuranovic Calls on Hua

LD220904Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning called on Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. They exchanged views on current questions of interest to the two countries.

The talks, which were held in the old palace at Dedinje--the residence of the Chinese chairman--were attended on the Chinese side by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Politburo; Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others.

On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC; and Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council.

More on Djuranovic Talks

LD221558Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning called on Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere with an exchange of views on the possibilities of the further development and promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese bilateral relations, and in particular of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks Djuranovic and Hua Kuo-feng stressed with satisfaction that following last year's visit by President Tito to the PRC, the process of the development of comprehensive, bilateral cooperation was proceeding intensively. In this relatively short period, exchanges of a series of delegations at various levels have taken place. These have concentrated on a better acquaintance of the possibilities the SRFY and the PRC have for the development of their economic cooperation, and the promotion of relations in all other spheres of mutual interest.

Djuranovic and Hua Kuo-feng noted that favorable possibilities existed not merely for the expansion of Yugoslav-Chinese trade, but also for the establishment of higher, more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation--industrial cooperation, joint investments, research, scientific-technical cooperation and exchanges of technological knowledge.

On the basis of the indices and statistics available, this year's Yugoslav-Chinese trade is expected to double as compared to last year--from some $90 million to $180 million. It is also believed that very favorable prospects exist for the further expansion of the volume and value of this mutual trade in view of the possibilities, market conditions and everything else which the economic systems of the two countries have to offer. In this respect, both sides expressed a readiness to make fresh efforts so that the two countries' economies can be more closely connected. These efforts, as stressed, will make possible the achievement of a higher level of all economic cooperation, which at present is not in line with the degree of the development of political relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC.

During the course of the meeting between Hua Kuo-feng and Djuranovic, one subject discussed was a long term agreement on economic cooperation which is expected to be signed during the Chinese chairman's visit to Yugoslavia. According to assessments made by both sides, this long term agreement will serve as a basis for reaching a series of other agreements, in particular the establishment of higher and more substantial forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Djuranovic and Hua Kuo-feng expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two countries can also develop successfully in all other spheres of joint interest--cultural and educational cooperation, and cooperation in other areas.

Hua Made Honorary Citizen

LD222125Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, August 22 (TANJUG)--Hua Kuo-feng, Communist Party of China Central Committee chairman and Chinese State Council premier, was today declared an honorary citizen of Belgrade. The charter of the honorary citizen of Belgrade was presented to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at a solemn session of the Belgrade City Assembly.

At the session, Belgrade City Assembly President Zivorad Kovacevic set out that Belgrade is paying a tribute to the Chinese State Council premier and party chairman, a prominent revolutionary and statesman and a friend of Yugoslavia and all its nations and nationalities.

Thanking for the high recognition bestowed on him, Chairman Hua said that he is greatly pleased and honoured to have become an honorary citizen of Belgrade. "This high recognition is an expression of the profound feelings of friendship of Belgraders and the Yugoslav people for the Chinese people, and a symbol of the revolutionary friendship of the Yugoslav and Chinese people," Chairman Hua said.

Hua Visits Sava Center

AU221700 [Editorial report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1407 GMT on 22 August carries a live report by Vojislav Milenkovic from the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade, where Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is expected to arrive. Milenkovic stands in front of the congress center and reports that the Branko Radicevic Cultural-Artistic Society of Zemun is ready to perform folk dances for the Chinese visitor. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party are reported arriving at 1408 GMT.

The Chinese guests are accompanied by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY President and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and officials of the Sava Congress Center. Press photographers are said to mill around Hua Kuo-feng "who seems to have sufficient understanding of journalists, which we can see by the changed smile and by words addressed from time to time to his party and members of his delegation." Milenkovic reports that the party walks toward the hall of the center. The relay ends at 1410 GMT.

Hua Plants Tree

LD221618Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, paid a visit early this afternoon to the Sava Congress Center in New Belgrade. At the end of the visit Chairman Hua signed the visitors book. "Greetings to the working people of Yugoslovia who built this splendid project, the Sava Center, with such speed," the Chinese premier wrote.

After he had been presented with a monograph about the building of the center, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was warmly greeted by workers at the center and citizens of New Belgrade. Accompanied by songs and dancing, he went to the friendship park.

Having greeted Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and Ratko Butuli, secretary of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and others waiting to greet him there, Chairman Hua, cheerful and well disposed, with the help of nature conservation club members planted and watered a young hornbeam tree, the tree of peace, as is traditional for eminent guests on visiting our country.

After Ruzica Didic, member of the nature conservation club, presented Chairman Hua with the badge of the club, which struggles to conserve the human environment and which Chairman Hua became a member of by planting the tree of peace, Chairman Hua, to warm greetings, set off for the war museum in Belgrade.

Hua Visits Military Museum

LD221752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

["Hua Kuo-feng Visits Military Museum"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, together with members of the Chinese delegation visited the military museum at Kalemegdan this afternoon.

At the end of his visit, Hua Kuo-feng wrote in the book of his impressions: "The heroic Yugoslav nations and nationalities, who, led by Comrade Tito, defeated the conquerors and liberated their homeland, made a great contribution to the great struggle of the peoples of the whole world against fascism. I express my deep respect for the heroic Yugoslav peoples and the Yugoslav People's Army." After the visit to the museum, Maj Gen Mezga Ernest presented Chairman Hua with a book containing reproductions of the exhibits entitled "Fourteen Centuries of the Struggle for Freedom."

Hua Attends Concert

LD222200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and his colleagues attended a festive concert held this evening in his honor in the national theater in Belgrade. Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Drgoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee; and the highest-ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of Belgrade, and cultural and public figures of the capital city, also attended the concert. Well-known Belgrade artists, musical ensembles and choirs took part in the program, which contained a rich repertoire of Yugoslav and Chinese music, Yugoslav folk songs and Chinese melodies and folk dances from all over Yugoslavia.

Press Comment on Visit

LD221246Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Belgrade, August 22 (TANJUG)--On their front pages Yugoslav papers report the arrival in Belgrade of Chinese Communist Party Chairman and State Council Premier Hua Kuo-feng and his cordial meeting with President Tito. The press report the beginning of the official talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua, and publish the toasts by the two statesmen at the state dinner last night.

The atmosphere of the first exchange of views between President Tito and Chairman Hua is described by the Yugoslav press as extremely warm and friendly.

The Belgrade POLITIKA publishes President Tito's toast under the headline "Progress of Socialism Requires Peace Above All" and Chairman Hua's toast under the headline "Relations Between Our Parties and Countries Have Entered a New Phase of Long-Term, Universal and Stable Development".

In its commentary on Hua Kuo-feng's visit, the Belgrade economic daily, EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, notes that the differences in views between Yugoslavia and China in regard to some international problems have not proved to be an obstacle to their mutual understanding and cooperation. The visit of Hua Kuo-feng is another opportunity for Yugoslavia, as stated by the daily, to express its desire to develop relations with all countries wishing equal cooperation and mutual respect.

Sundic Comments on Talks

LD222210Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] With today's exchange of views, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng ended the first stage of their talks. Now listen to our commentator, Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] An exhaustive, very friendly and open exchange of views on all questions of interest to the two countries and parties is the basic characteristic of the talks so far between Comrades Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. Talks between the two statesmen and their associates are also to continue in the next few days, but it is already possible to say, on the basis of the course of the exchange of views so far, that the Yugoslav-Chinese dialog at the highest level will be conducted in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, mutual understanding and full equality, which is a sufficient basis for the conclusion that they will also end in this spirit.

With President Tito's visit to China last year, which has rightly been described as historic, and Hua Kuo-feng's present visit to Yugoslavia, the relations between the two friendly socialist countries are entering a stage of full bloom in all spheres. Both countries equally aspire to that aim, with full respect for their specific features of socialist construction, their international positions and foreign policy activities. Yugoslavia and China have in fact confirmed, in the best possible way, the well-known truth that cooperation between countries and their parties can advance and develop without obstacles if they accept each other as they are, without claims on either side to impose its positions and views on the other, and without any kind of conditions being placed on cooperation. The right of every country to travel its own path and to decide independently on the paths of internal development and international activity is inalienable. In the talks between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng so far, these principles have been strictly respected and there is no doubt that they will be in future, too.

Good and friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia and between the LCY and the CCP are of exceptional significance not only for relations between the two countries and parties, but also for relations between socialist countries in general, and trends in the communist and workers' movement. Yugoslavia and China are not bound to have identical views on everything that characterizes the current international situation and trends in the workers' movement, and nothing obliges them to do so. However, when two countries respect each other and accept the fact that they are building socialism under differing conditions in the best way possible, then there are no obstacles to their joint cooperation in different spheres in a much more successful and broad way than under conditions of false (?uniformity or agreeing) to differences.

Yugoslavia and China are both ready and able to talk about all questions and problems occupying their attention, while at the same time not being tempted to impose their own attitudes on each other. Last year in China, as well as currently in Yugoslavia, Tito and Hua Kuo-feng have talked openly and have reached the joint conclusion that the strengthening and advancement of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation, in the sphere of the state as well as the party, is an important factor in efforts directed toward the preservation of lasting and stable peace in the world and the strengthening of the cause of socialism and international cooperation on an equal basis. As President Tito said in his toast last night, socialism can only be built in conditions of peace. These words by Tito mark Yugoslavia's starting point in its well-known and recognized efforts to prevent a new war from breaking out, and to extinguish existing hotbeds of war. China values and accepts such a policy on the part of Yugoslavia, and that is enough for two countries, along with all their similarities and specific features, to build mutual relations which suit them and all those who are in favor of lasting and stable peace in the world. The resolve of Yugoslavia and China to continue on this path is the best proof that Hua Kuo-feng's visit is taking place in accordance with expectations; that is, in the best possible way. [end recording]

Belgrade Notes Coverage of Visit

AU222133Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpts] Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia is receiving exceptional publicity in world media. Newspapers, radios and television in many countries reported on the cordial welcome given to the Chinese chairman in Belgrade yesterday, and on the beginning of the official talks between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. They carried excerpts from the toasts at the dinner last night. Moscow PRAVDA and other central Soviet newspapers, as well as all Soviet radio and television programs, have carried the TASS report on the arrival of the Chinese chairman in Belgrade. Information media in Hungary, Poland, the GDR, the CSSR and Bulgaria have also carried brief reports on Hua Kuo-feng's visit to our country. The Romanian press has pointed out, among other things, that views will be exchanged in the official Yugoslav-Chinese talks on the state and prospects of bilateral relations and on topical international problems.

Hua Visits Belgrade Combine

AU230922Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, is visiting the Belgrade agricultural combine. The chairman and members of the delegation visited the Lepusnica specialized dairy farm which produces some 18 million liters of milk, and has modern cattle sheds. While in Globoricki Rit, in the settlement of the Belgrade agricultural combine, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by his host Petar Zecevic, general director of the agricultural combine, visited the culture hall, nursery and the apartment of worker Mirko Nicolic, tractor driver of the combine.

DOLANC RECEIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH CHI TENG-KUEI

LD221514Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, and had friendly and open talks with him. The closest associates of Dolanc and Chi Teng-kuei also took part in the talks.

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